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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RIGHT HON. HENRY ADDINGTON, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, &c. &c.

THE perſon who undertakes to pourtray the character of a Prime Miniſter in the plenitude of power, may be ſuppoſed to feel ſome awe as he proceeds; not from any apprehenſion that the truths he tells may by their plainneſs be offenſive to ears accuſtomed to adulation, but that the nation's proſperity itſelf may be affected in ſome degree by whatever ſhould leſſen the confidence a people repoſe in the royal choice which ſelects a man to fill the firſt office of the ſtate.

It is nevertheleſs the policy as it is the privilege of an Engliſhman to diſcuſs with perfect freedom the qualities even of the higheſt magiſtrate, and alſo to canvaſs every one of his actions which in the ſmalleſt degree may tend to diminiſh the grandeur or leſſen the ſecurity of the empire at large.

It cannot be denied that every ſubject, the very meaneſt, has a property in the ſtate; ſo it muſt be confeſſed that the Sovereign, when in virtue of his prerogative he fixes on thoſe perſons he means to confide in, cannot be ſuppoſed to have any motive incompatible with the intereſts of all his people.

Men have, however, been exalted to the rank of miniſters, who upon proof were found deficient in thoſe great abilities which are indiſpenſibly neceſſary to preſerve a nation in that pre-eminent rank which ours has long obtained among ſurrounding countries.

There is no function of royalty more important in its exerciſe, than that which calls up the perſon to fill the office of prime miniſter.

The man ſo diſtinguiſhed by royal choice and favour, ought to examine his pretenſions and weigh his experience, before he takes upon himſelf a charge of ſo great reſponſibility as that of adminiſtering the affairs of a rich and commercial kingdom.

It may be ſaid, indeed, that few men are ſo fearful on the ſcore of reſponſibility, or ſo diffident on the ſide of their own opinion, as to decline an office of very high honour and emolument, whatever extent of talent may be neceſſary to fill it.

When our preſent Miniſter was elected to the vacant chair of the Houſe of Commons, and addreſſed the King on the occaſion, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his modeſty; for he ſaid, "That he felt himſelf unequal to the arduous taſk which the partiality of that houſe had impoſed upon him; and hoped his Majeſty would be pleaſed, by his royal diſapprobation of their preſent choice, to afford his faithful Commons an opportunity of electing a perſon better qualified to diſcharge the duties of an office ſo important." What he ſaid to the King in token of his diffidence, when his Majeſty fixed upon him to ſucceed Mr. Pitt, we have not been able to learn. But whether greatneſs was forced upon him, or otherwiſe, true it is, he was raiſed to the ſummit of power before the moſt ſanguine hopes of his partial friends could have reached ſo high.

As we cannot, therefore, ſay of him, as was ſaid of his predeceſſor, that "He was born a Miniſter," it will be proper to take a ſhort view of theſe circumſtances which have ſo extraordinarily contributed to bear him, a plebeian, over the heads of ſo many patricians, who have in vain aſpired to keep pace with him.

It is certainly not one of the worſt parts of our ſyſtem of government (however ſuſceptible of improvement it may be), that the commoner ſtarts equally with the nobleman in the race of honour and profit, and, if well gifted in the popular talent of ſpeaking, ſeldom fails to arrive ſucceſsfully at the goal. In the preſent inſtance, however, to continue the metaphor, and uſe the phraſe of the turf, there is reaſon to believe there has been ſome jockeyſhip; for otherwiſe, conſidering the abſolute neceſſity of a Chancellor of the Exchequer poſſeſſing great eloquence for the management of the Commons, and conſidering, at the ſame time, the vaſt powers of that nature Mr. Pitt diſplayed (being probably the firſt orator in the kingdom), it is not eaſy to conceive that his Majeſty's perfect wiſdom would have ſelected Mr. Henry Addington to follow the ſon of Lord Chatham in the joint offices of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Notwithſtanding this, it is not meant to be underſtood that the Right Hon. Gentleman is deſtitute of thoſe talents which are required to ſecure to their poſſeſſor a certain celebrity of name. He very early in life demonſtrated the poſſeſſion of them; and by the common advancement which they promote, it was eaſy to foreſee that his family would one day, through him, be ennobled and ranked among the *patres conſcripti* of the land.

And even ſuch a gradual aſcenſion up the heights of Fame ought not only to have ſatisfied a mind moderately ambitious, but was better calculated alſo to ſecure its permanent happineſs. Should he at a future, and perhaps no diſtant, period be compelled to throw off that load under which he is now by ſome diſcerning eyes ſeen to totter, he may ſtand at a lower point in public eſtimation than that at which he would have been viewed, had he kept in the ordinary track of honour. But let us look back to the origin of theſe pretenſions, which his enemies may hereafter be diſpoſed to denominate arrogance, and ſee whether birth, or education, or fortune, has had moſt to do in bringing him into ſo prominent a ſituation.

In ſpeaking of him as a great public character, we have little to ſay of him, and ſtill leſs to condemn in him as a private gentleman. In the united qualities of huſband, father, brother, and friend, he is univerſally eſteemed; but it is the diplomatic experience, the acuteneſs of obſervation, and the ſolidity of judgement in ſtate affairs, which ſeem wanting to ſecure him reſpect at home, and to give him weight in his negociations abroad. Of his family. Henry Addington is the ſon of Dr. Addington, who died March 21ſt., 1790, and who, by his eminent practice as a phyſician, amaſſed a conſiderable fortune. The Doctor was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his third degree of M.D. January 24, 1744. He firſt reſided at Reading, in Berkſhire, where he kept a private mad houſe, and where he married a Miſs Hiley, from whoſe father the brother of our Miniſter takes one of his chriſtian names.

Henry, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, of whom we are ſpeaking, was born, we believe, in 1756, and was ſent to Cheam School, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Gilpin.

He was next ſent with his brother John Hiley to Wincheſter School, where Dr. Wharton preſided; and, laſtly, they were both removed to Oxford.

Medical knowledge did not wholly occupy the mind of the father: he entered conſiderably into the ſubject of politics; and as his tenets therein were congenial with thoſe of the late Earl of Chatham (whoſe phyſician he was at this time), he was employed by that nobleman in a negociation with the Earl of Bute, reſpecting the Ex-miniſter's return to power. Though this negociation did not ſucceed in bringing the Earl of Bute and Lord Chatham into office together, yet it laid the foundation for the future greatneſs of the Addingtons; ſince it improved the intimacy between the Doctor and the latter Nobleman to the day of his death. Sir James Wright was the Plenipotentiary of the Earl of Bute on the above ſubject; and as the two Ambaſſadors could not agree upon the preciſe verbal terms ſaid to have been in the firſt propoſal made uſe of, Dr. Addington reſorted to the pen, and wrote a ſhort pamphlet concerning the whole affair. This, with a little tract on the ſcurvy, was all the Doctor ever wrote for the preſs, except in the way of paragraph now and then in the newſpapers.

It is eaſy to conceive that the tranſaction juſt ſpoken of, muſt have led to a great intimacy between the families: accordingly, we trace the ſons of the Earl and of the Doctor ſedulouſly cultivating a friendſhip, which was drawn ſtill cloſer between Henry Addington and William Pitt, by both becoming Members of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and eating *commons* in the ſame Hall. One of the firſt, if not the very firſt, brief Mr. Pitt ever received was from Mr. Petrie, in the caſe of the famous Cricklade election. We cannot ſay ſo much for certain of the progreſs of Mr. Addington in the way of his profeſſion; but we have little doubt that, in the dry ſtudy of the law, he might in a reaſonable time, have obtained a ſilk gown, and perhaps, a ſeat on a bench as a Welſh or puiſne judge.

There was a wig, however, more inviting than the *forenſic;* and the way his young friend was opening for him flattered him, that at no great diſtance of time he ſhould be able to try how it would fit his head.

His firſt ſeat in the Houſe of Commons was for the Devizes, and an early opportunity offered for engaging attention: it was the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox. He afterwards ſtrongly oppoſed the India bill of the latter gentleman, and thereby helped to raiſe Mr. Pitt to the eminent ſtation he ſo long maintained, and through which he almoſt excluſively owed his own advancement.

Upon the chair of the Houſe of Commons becoming vacant by the promotion of Mr. Grenville to a peerage, Mr. Henry Addington, as we have already obſerved, was elected to fill it. His nomination was by the Marquis of Graham, and his majority over Sir Gilbert Elliot was 73; the numbers being 215 againſt 142.

Upon the calling a new Parliament a few months after, Mr. Addington was unanimouſly re-elected; and an event quickly after occurred which gave him an opportunity to exerciſe thoſe talents, and that power of diſcrimination which ſeem to have been Nature's beſt gifts to him.

The aſſiduity and judgement he diſplayed in his reſearches after precedents, and his clear ſtatement of them to the committee, proving that an impeachment, as in the caſe of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. then before the Houſe, would exiſt after the diſſolution of Parliament, gained him great reſpect. The manner in which he pointed out the cloſe connexion in principle between impeachments

and writs of error, excited the admiration of moſt of the law members; and the whole Houſe could not but be pleaſed with his conduct as Speaker throughout, ſince it was not only ſtrictly conſtitutional, but calculated alſo to add to the dignity and importance of the third branch of the legiſlature, by ſecuring to it the exerciſe of its own rights and privileges. He proved, in many inſtances, his zeal to preſerve the franchiſes of the Houſe over which he preſided; for upon the Peers, in 1791, making a ſlight alteration in a bill intended to amend the 6th of Anne, reſpecting the reward to be given on the conviction of felons, he cauſed the bill to be thrown out, by referring to a precedent on the Journals, where a ſimilar bill had been rejected, becauſe it affected the revenue. But Mr. Addington unexpectedly leaves this poſt of no ſmall degree of honour, and which he had filled with great credit to himſelf, and ſatisfaction to others.

Mr. Pitt was obliged to quit the helm. The catholic queſtion is aſſigned as the oſtenſible cauſe, and one which is not without its weight. It is known, however, that other reaſons contributed to bring about that extraordinary meaſure.

The government of France changed, but the ſentiments of the French remained nearly the ſame. All conditions of men in that country have ſuffered too much by foreign and civil war to forgive thoſe who occaſioned or prolonged the warfare. A peace was mutually deſirable; and Mr. Pitt, who had been declared, by the Convention of France, "an enemy to the human race," could not be thought a proper pacificator. It was ſaid that the French would not treat with him. Mr. Addington was thought adequate to the negociation. A peace he brought about, and he had the momentary popularity attendant upon it; but he has changed the antient maxim in Cornelius Nepos, "*Paritur pax bello*," for he has produced a war undefinable in object and duration by his peace!!!

This occurrence has placed him in a truly delicate and dangerous ſituation. He may be conſidered as the chief truſtee of a vaſt empire, in which every individual is a proprietor, and conſequently intereſted not only in the integrity of his conduct, but alſo in the credit he deſerves and obtains for his capacity to execute ſo arduous a taſk. Reſponſibility in this caſe is not a ſhadowy image. There is real danger attached to it, and ſo there ought to be; for otherwiſe, the ſovereign, from illuſion or ſuſpenſion of judgement, might offer the reins of government to very weak and inexperienced hands. Woe be to thoſe who ſhould accept them without that conſciouſneſs of ability to guide the car!! A man might conſole himſelf by thinking, that ſhould he, like the raſh Phaeton, miſtake the courſe he ought to purſue, and ſet the world on fire, he could ſuffer no more than others; but Mr. Addington has hazards to run, which more peculiarly affect himſelf, and thoſe who may be thought to congratulate him on his elevation.

In all governments, whoſe growing expences muſt be provided for by new or extended taxation, a great portion of the people will neceſſarily be diſcontented; and, though they would not look on as inactive ſpectators of invaſion by the common foe, yet may they be more than indifferent to a change in the government itſelf.

Let our preſent Miniſters, therefore (not Mr. Addington ſolely), reflect, before it is too late, on the importance of the engagement they have entered into. Let them look to the probable iſſue of their beſt, perhaps their honeſt, endeavours. Do they believe there are no men better qualified from age, or, in other words, from obſervation and

experience in the affairs of Europe and of courts, to carry the veſſel with ſafety through the perilous ſea it rides in at preſent? It is not only requiſite the Miniſter of Great Britain ſhould be well acquainted with the forms of the old ſchool of diplomacy, but alſo of the new order of things introduced by the new Alexander of the Weſt. The *balance of power* which the old ſtateſman, Lord STORMONT, ſo often ſpoke of, ill beſits the mouth of a modern diplomatiſt. It may be ſearched for, like the philoſopher's ſtone; but will no where be found. The events of a whole century are now crowded together in a twelvemonth. In a few ſhort years, nay, perhaps months, a great part of Europe may exhibit a change, which to foretell at this moment might be thought raſh, nay, even criminal. One of the charges againſt *Anacharſis Cloots*, when on the deadly *fellette*, was, that he had urged the people of France to endleſs war, by holding out the probability and conſequently the lure of extending the boundaries of the republic to the Rhine!! Thoſe who ſat in judgement upon him thought him a madman, becauſe he poſſeſſed more diſcernment than themſelves; they, therefore, to make ſhort of the buſineſs, ordered his head to be chopped off; and it was done accordingly!!! But to conclude our ſubject. Our old miniſters may be ſaid to have ruined the hopes of the new one, by the conditions they exacted from them as ſucceſſors. "We will not reſign, unleſs you will paſs an act to throw an oblivion over all we have done." This was treaſon to the conſtitution, and Mr. Addington and his friends became, every one, a *particeps criminis* to the deed. But Mr. Addington has not accompliſhed the oſtenſible object for which his friends affirm he entered the miniſtry. He and Bonaparte wiſh to be termed PACIFICATORS; but the Frenchman has more craft in his profeſſions than our Miniſter. All the work is ſtill to be done; and abilities of the moſt commanding order are requiſite to effect it. Alliances muſt be made before an honourable ſtop can be put to the war. It muſt be ſhewn, by a wiſe and maſterly policy, that other powers follow their own intereſt by becoming parties with us. They muſt be perſuaded that we are more than able to defend ourſelves, before they will riſque a quarrel with one, who, by a concurrence of fortunate circumſtances, has attracted the admiration of one part of Europe, and excited the fear of the other.

The adminiſtration of the Right Honourable Gentleman, except in the inſtance of the bill of indemnity, a bill of defiance to the nation, has excited no diſguſt. He has refrained from ſome of the odious acts which rendered his predeceſſor's miniſtry peculiarly obnoxious and unpopular. No mercenary view is aſcribed to him for accepting his place. He is well and amply provided for, and his family may be ſaid all to be rich; yet he has been too groſsly partial to his near relation to leave his character, in this reſpect, completely pure. Mr. Pitt, with all his faults, would not have done what he has. Some of his friends bluſhed for him on the occaſion. In the recent melancholy occurrence, which has involved the whole nation in anxiety, Mr. Addington has hitherto conducted himſelf and treated the affair with becoming diſcretion and dignity; but in that, too, the greateſt, the niceſt, part of the buſineſs is to be arranged. He ſtands between the oppoſite wiſhes of two powerful parties; and ſuch a difficulty demands an imperious, a ſwaying judgement, to conciliate thoſe who muſt feel the diſappointment.

To remind him of all that is neceſſary to be done to tranquilize the country at large, and extricate it from its difficulties and dangers, might intimidate an Herculean mi-

niſter; but to inſpire that timidity is what we would avoid. He may have hidden reſources of intellect in himſelf, and of ſtrength in the country; but we muſt again repeat, that the beſt of both are not more than the diſtreſſes of the empire abſolutely require.

We have no wiſh to diſcourage, no deſire to cry down; being free from all influence and regard, but the *Amor Patriæ*. If it be the *determination* and the *fate*, we will ſay, that our preſent Miniſter and his colleagues ſhall remain in office, we ſincerely wiſh them all the ſucceſs attendant on the beſt and wiſeſt of adminiſtrations. We will not be niggardly in apportioning our ſhare of praiſe to their merits, and invoking a national recompence for their labours.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A CURSORY CHARACTER OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL REVIEWS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

IT will be needleſs to inform you, that I felt myſelf highly gratified by the inſertion of my letter in your laſt Magazine (p. 112). Your compliance with my requeſt neceſſarily impoſes upon me the performance of my concluding promiſe; a taſk which I the more readily devote myſelf to, as I am not without ſome hope, that, if properly executed, it may not be altogether unproductive of advantage.

It is not my intention, Sir, to revert to the origin and progreſs of literary journals, or to define the boundaries of periodical criticiſm. The one is, at beſt, but an amuſing ſpeculation, and the other too fluctuating to admit of being treated in a ſatisfactory manner. I do not deny the importance of this laſt, but I think it nearly impoſſible to arrive at any deciſive criteria. In order, however, to obſerve ſomething like coherence in my deſign, I ſhall notice, firſt, thoſe journals which are profeſſedly *Critical*; and therefore commence with

The Monthly Review. This work has long enjoyed to a very great extent the confidence and the eſteem of the public; and no work ever advanced more ſolid claims to that pre-eminence ſince the exiſtence of periodical miſcellanies. Conducted in every reſpect with learning, candour, liberality, and good ſenſe, its deciſions never diſguſt by their arrogance, or hurt by their ſeverity. Attentive to the intereſts of literature, and conſcious of the deference which is due to public opinion, it always concedes a juſt portion of appeal to authors, by producing their own *dicta*, not in a mutilated incoherent ſtate, but with order, regularity, and relative ſtrength. In its cenſures, there is no mean, lurking paſſion betrayed; no petty perſonalities; no puſillanimous perverſions; no vulgar, groſs, and illiberal inſinuations: all is open, manly, and deciſive. Not afraid to blame, they are yet ready to applaud; and their encomiums have often been productive of the moſt gratifying conſequences. After a long ſpace of time, in which they have ſtood forth as the judges of cotemporary literature, they may now look back upon their progreſs with the conſciouſneſs of having been uniform in their ſupport of religion, morality, and ſound politics.

The *Critical Review* ſhould change its title, and aſſume the more appropriate one of "*Annals of Ignorance*; or, the *Recorder of Flippan-*

cy, Inſolence, and Stupidity." I have long watched the progreſs of this journal, and have always found it ſubſervient to low, vulgar abuſe, to indecent perſonalities, and to the emanations of impenetrable ſtupidity. Since the moment of its firſt eſtabliſhment by Smollett, down to February 1804, it has ever been notorious for its total dereliction of all that can render ſuch a work reſpectable; and its conductors, from time to time, have never failed to perpetuate that diſtinguiſhing attribute by which it ſtands conſpicuous among the ſordes of literature. What Churchill ſaid of it, now upwards of forty years ſince, is but too applicable at preſent.

"Where in lethargic majeſty they* reign,
And what they won by dulneſs ſtill maintain;
Legions of factious authors throng at once,
Fool beckons fool, and *dunce awakens dunce.*
To HAMILTON's the ready lies repair—
Ne'er was lye made which was not welcome there;
Thence, on maturer judgement's anvil wrought,
The poliſh'd falſehood's into public brought.
Quick circulating ſlanders mirth afford,
And reputation bleeds in every word."

Not gifted with one particle of ſolid judgement, they are unable to diſcriminate with perſpicuity;—ſlaves to the meaneſt paſſions that ever warped the human mind, they are illiberal to the laſt exceſs in their criticiſms; groſsly unjuſt towards authors, and towards the public; ſuperficial even where a ſchoolboy would be profound; ſcurrilous in their language, and abuſive in retaliation; ſplenetic in their temper, and ſuperlatively ignorant of their real duty; ſuch are the *predominant* characteriſtics of this contemptible journal. I ſay *predominant*, for I have only *ſketched* their defects: to delineate them minutely, would lead me beyond the limits which I have propoſed to myſelf in this communication *.

The *Britiſh Critic*, which is, perhaps, the next in point of time, holds a modeſt and unaſſuming place in the ranks of literature. If not diſtinguiſhed for its erudition and critical ſagacity, it may at leaſt claim the praiſe of refraining from repulſive oſtentation; it never gives pain by its contumely, nor inſults by inſidious inuendos. It may be characteriſed as a *literary advertiſer*, which ſometimes preſents a tolerably faithful analyſis of the books ſo advertiſed; but when it attempts the higher walks of criticiſm, or preſumes to enter upon a diſcuſſion of bold and abſtracted truths, or of complicated queſtions, it only evinces that it is too weak to riſe from its humble attitude of crawling.

The progreſs of my enquiry has at length brought me to the *Anti-Jacobin*, which preſents ſo great a portion of excellences and defects, that it is difficult to ſay which is predominant. This journal once promiſed to be a real acquiſition to literature; but it has miſerably de-

* The Critical Reviewers.

* I am enabled to ſpeak from experience, and from ocular demonſtration, and therefore I ſpeak it boldly, that *one* of the writers for this Review almoſt uniformly ſaved himſelf the trouble of *reading* the works which he *criticiſed*. To begin with a few remarks upon the nature of the ſubject itſelf; to quote the author's preface, if there were one, and more particularly if it were in any manner illuſtrative of the nature of the book under conſideration; to extract a few other fortuitous paſſages, and then to conclude by giving (according to the dictates of his fertile imagination) a general character, either good or bad, was his uſual method. This character depended almoſt entirely upon the temper he was then in; or more eſpecially the temper of his wife, who was a very Xantippe. Such are the methods employed by theſe "mightieſt inkhorniſms" in dictating to the public taſte. *Is this as it ſhould be?* Are we for ever to be the dupes of ſterile ignorance, concealed beneath the guiſe of myſterious wiſdom?

generated from that pre-eminence which it might ſtill have kept by a firm, bold, and rigorous conſiſtency. Bigotted in religion, bigotted in politics, bigotted in morality, bigotted in antiquities, in fact, bigotted in every thing from an epic poem down to a ſing-ſong ballad, the conductors of this Review,

"Like flaſhing Bentley with his deſperate book,"

deal their opinions forth with an inſolent authority, which gives diſguſt to every liberal mind; nay, they ſometimes catch the infection from the Critical Reviewers, and deſcend to abſolute ſcurrility, unmindful of that enviable diſtinction which is the conſequence of liberality and candour. Notwithſtanding the apparent independence of their character, and the proud tone of their opinions, they can nevertheleſs deſcend to a meanneſs which, of all others, beſpeaks a moſt abject littleneſs of mind; I mean that of receiving the pitiful adulation of an illiterate ſcribbler, *who makes their index*, and returning in kind a *quantum ſufficit* of the ſame ingredient, when they ought, on the contrary, to have expreſſed the moſt unequivocal marks of diſapprobation. Nor can I paſs unnoticed their ready obedience to every querulous complainant, by which they render their Review ſubſervient to impotent abuſe, and become often the propagators of ſhameleſs inſinuations, malicious aſſertions, and groſs invectives. It was not formerly thus:

But now, oh, ſtrange reverſe! our Critics bawl
In praiſe of candour *with a heart of gall.*
Conſcious of guilt, and fearful of the light,
They lurk enſhrouded in the veil of night:
Safe from detection, ſeize th' unwary prey,
And ſtab, like bravoes, all who come that way.

Previous to cloſing this ſhort account of the principal Reviews, allow me, Sir, to offer a few remarks on the ſecrecy which ſurrounds the writers of thoſe journals. One of the beſt French publications of this nature (I mean the *Magazin Encyclopedique*) boldly places on the wrapper the names of thoſe who write the various criticiſms; and in addition to this, the initials, and ſometimes the name at full length, are *always* ſubjoined to every article; and it *ſhould* be ſo. The proceſs of Reviewing has ever been conducted with a degree of ſecrecy and myſticiſm which are eſſentially hoſtile to the intereſts of literature, and to the enlargement of knowledge. An author *ſhould know* by *whom* he is judged; the public *ſhould know* by *whom* they are taught, and by whom their judgements are directed; and a Reviewer *ſhould feel* that he is liable to be called upon publicly and perſonally to defend his arguments if they be attacked, and to ſubſtantiate his cenſures if they be diſputed. This, Sir, would reſtrain, on the one hand, inſolence, ignorance, and brutality, from trampling on the eſtabliſhed laws of decorum, from ſporting with the tendereſt feelings of civilized man, and from aſſuming functions which they are incompetent to fulfil: on the other hand, it would give to unambitious modeſty, to the children of ſound learning, and to the pupils of heaven-born genius, a means to vindicate their rights, and to repel unprovoked aggreſſion: and, farther, it would inſpire the public, who is the final judge which muſt ſtamp the ſeal of immortality on the productions of the human mind, with a juſt confidence in thoſe who arrogate to themſelves the right of firſt pointing out what *is* or what is *not* worthy of being cheriſhed by the genial breath of approbation. This is a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed by every good, by every

enlightened, and by every liberal member of ſociety. But I have already extended my letter to a great length, and have only completed half my deſign; I muſt therefore defer my character of the remaining publications (magazines) till the enſuing month, and ſhall conclude my preſent epiſtle with the following lines from Churchill, which are ſtrikingly expreſſive of the diſingenuous myſtery which pervades the modern ſyſtem of Reviewing.

Founded on arts which ſhun the face of day,
By the ſame arts they ſtill maintain their ſway.
Wrapp'd in myſterious ſecrecy they riſe,
And, *as they are unknown*, are *ſafe* and *wiſe*.
At whomſoever aim'd, howe'er ſevere,
Th' envenom'd ſlander flies—*no names appear*.
Prudence forbid that ſtep—then all might know,
And on more equal terms engage the foe.
But now, what Quixote of the age would care
To wage a war with *dirt*, and fight with air?
By int'reſt join'd, th' expert confed'rates ſtand,
And play the game into each other's hand.
The vile abuſe, in turn, *by all deny'd*,
Is bandy'd up and down from ſide to ſide:
It flies—Hey!—preſto!—like a juggler's ball,
Till it belongs to nobody at all!

I remain yours, &c.

Cambridge, D.
Mar. 7, 1804.

P.S. I have heard it rumoured, that the Edinburgh Reviewers, or Mr. Jeffray, are preparing an anſwer to Mr. Thelwall's Letter. I ſhall be happy to ſee them exculpate themſelves, and ſhall at all events wait till the reply appears (if it appears at all), before I communicate to you my propoſed obſervations on the ſubject.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

THERE has recently appeared a work, which may be deemed in ſome meaſure a literary curioſity; and as ſuch, I will, with your permiſſion, offer a few remarks upon it.

Engelſtoft, a Daniſh writer, publiſhed in the year 1802, a book entitled, "*Om den Indflydelſe, Opdragelſen, iſær den offentlige, Kan have paa, at indplante Riærlighed bil Fædrelandet, &c.*" i. e. "How far Education, and particularly Public Education, can contribute to inſpire Man with the Love of his Country."

In a ſhort advertiſement prefixed to the work, the author lays down the plan and contents of his treatiſe; he then proceeds to decide what may be ſtrictly termed *amor patriæ*: he deſcribes its energy and importance; he reverts to the moſt ſplendid inſtances produced by the heroes of Greece and Rome; and he proves that among them this virtue was not a ſingular or unfrequent thing, but that it neceſſarily reſulted from their political conſtitution, from their laws, their eſtabliſhments, and their education. He next ſhews, that a government cannot poſſeſs any means of awakening and ſtrengthening this virtue, ſo decidedly appropriate, certain, and active, as education.

After theſe preliminary obſervations, M. Engelſtoft obſerves, that the art of inſpiring true patriotiſm through the medium of education reſts on two principal points; viz. the inſtruction itſelf, and the adventitious or exterior adjuncts. Theſe are, a phyſical and military education, and ſolemn inſtitutions, which are calculated to rouſe the emotions of the heart, and to produce a powerful effect upon the ſenſes.

In the firſt chapter, the author ſhews to what an extent *inſtruction*

is capable of producing in the boſom of young citizens that important virtue which we denominate patriotiſm, or a love of one's country. As the baſis of his reaſoning, he adopts the following beautiful and ſimple theſis: that a young citizen can love ſociety only in proportion as he is fundamentally acquainted with its properties. This poſition is then ramified into every poſſible diviſion, leading to the concluſion---that the moſt important objects to be conſidered in a political education, are, the conſtitution, the laws, the nature, and in fact the organization of ſociety; the country and its natural advantages, its antient glory, the exploits and noble actions of which it has been the ſcene, the glory of the nation relative to the arts and ſciences, the ſtate religion, and the national language.

I redde with great ſatisfaction the reflections of the author on patriotiſm in monarchies; on the moral and political uſe of poetry, and of a ſimple but expreſſive muſic; on the utility of a political creed, of a good national hiſtory (which the author confeſſes he has found no where but among the Engliſh), &c. &c. In ſpeaking of the glory of the arts and ſciences, the author demonſtrates how much they are capable of exciting the emulation of youth, if experience and hiſtory prove that the government has ever been prompt to encourage, to aſſiſt, and to honour them. But if honour, that moſt ſacred reward of a ſtate, be diſtributed according to priority, or the dictates of caprice; if titles and diſtinctions are beſtowed in conſequence of rank or favour, then the ſtate or its repreſentatives *will not* feel that patriotiſm which the author is induced to ſuppoſe would otherwiſe reſult from this ſpecies of hiſtorical inſtruction. Hence Helvetius has well obſerved, "We cannot contemplate without aſtoniſhment the conduct of the greater part of European nations, who conſide the adminiſtration of their finances to ſo many people, and yet appoint no one to watch over the diſtribution of honours. A diſcreet adminiſtration of honorary rewards would prove the ſtrongeſt method which legiſlators can employ to unite and render as one, individual and general intereſt." In conſidering a ſtate religion, as one object of inſtruction, the author aſcribes to the Chriſtian faith various advantages over the antient forms of worſhip, on account of the humanity which it breathes in every part. But in order to render this ſpirit of humanity perceptible, we muſt firſt baniſh ſectical notions, dogmatical intolerance, futile ſpeculations on orthodoxy and heterodoxy, and every ſemblance of hierarchy and ſymbolic books.

In the ſecond chapter, M. Engelſtoft gives his opinion on the influence of *phyſical* and *military inſtruction* with regard to patriotiſm. He there demonſtrates, that among a whole nation, as well as among individuals, nothing great can be effected without the exiſtence of a certain maſculine and vigorous character, a certain activity, a certain energy and vivacity. The author clearly ſhews the neceſſity of multiplying the points of contact between the different claſſes of citizens, and he ſpeaks highly in favour of public feaſts and feſtivals. Indeed, the whole of this chapter betrays the hand of a maſter. He points out of what nature the public exerciſes for youth ought to be, how great their importance is, and their influence on the mind. He ſupports his reflections by examples drawn from antient and modern hiſtory, particularly the northern, and by the authority of great names, as Müller, Adam Smith, Filangieri, &c.

The third chapter treats of the influence of education on patriot-

iſm: in this influence exiſts the *proper means of exciting the heart, and appealing to the ſenſes.* The ſolemn inauguration into the rights of a citizen among the Greeks and Romans and the antient Germans, the principles and example of the church, and the glowing ideas of Mirabeau, Filangieri, &c., guide our author in the developement of his principal project: "the ſolemn reception of a young citizen into the body politic." He then recommends fêtes and national ſpectacles, that is, ſuch as have ſome connection with events poſſeſſing a general intereſt, provided that they be free from all ſpirit of faction, and from all individual influnece.

The author then adds ſome reflections on the ſuperiority of public education, on the poſſibility of inſpiring an entire people with the true *amor patriæ*, and on the equity with which we ought to judge paſt times, and the ſlowneſs of their progreſs. He cloſes his work with an eulogy on the efforts which the Daniſh government has made towards expediting the education of its citizens, and an exhortation addreſſed to the people of Denmark and Norway, to ſhew themſelves eager in laying the foundation of the happineſs, glory, and independence of future generations.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have endeavoured to give you a faithful analyſis of this very ſingular but excellent work. The ſtyle of the author is ſuited to the grandeur of his deſign; it is energetic, impreſſive, and ſolemn. The muſe of hiſtory is his regular guide, and preſents him with appropriate examples, drawn from the annals of antient and modern nations: the production is in every reſpect important, and the enquiry is conducted with vaſt ability, learning, and judgement.

I remain, yours, &c.

CASSIUS.

Odiham, Mar. 8, 1804.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I NOW ſend you my Comments upon the Laws of the Society of Engravers; but before I enter upon them, it will be proper to make full and exact extracts of a few of the Rules, in addition to thoſe I have already given, otherwiſe it will not be believed that ſuch regulations would come within the rules of a benefit ſociety.

CHAP. X.

"*General Regulations.*"

Sect. 3. "The expences of advertiſements, propoſals for publi- "cations, *and all other incidental* "*charges attending the buſineſs of* "*this ſociety, ſhall be defrayed from* "*the fund.*"

CHAP. XII.

"Regulations relating to the engraving and publication of works "for the benefit of the ſociety."

Sect. 1. "The committee ſhall "have power to ſelect ſubjects, "and order pictures to be painted "and drawings to be made; they "ſhall ſee that they are properly "finiſhed according to the beſt of "the abilities of the artiſt employed; and when the pictures or "drawings are finiſhed and delivered, they ſhall have power to iſſue orders on the treaſurer for "the payment of the ſame, under "the regulations with reſpect to "payment hereafter mentioned."

Sect. 2. "The committee ſhall "inſpect the charges *of all different* "*perſons employed, as well printers* "*as others*; and when the bills have "paſſed the committee, they ſhall "have power to iſſue orders on the "treaſurer for payment of the "ſame, under the regulations here- "after mentioned."

Sect. 14. "There ſhall be a ſe- "parate account kept of each and "every of the plate and plates "which ſhall be engraved *for the* "*benefit of the ſociety*, until the "produce thereof ſeverally ſhall "be ſufficient to pay all the ex-

" pences of printing and publiſh-
" ing, and likewiſe the returns
" (profits) to the ſubſcriber* or
" ſubſcribers of them, *ſo that each*
" *governor ſhall by theſe means re-*
" *ceive his or her returns from his or*
" *her reſpective plate or plates.* All
" plates which may be engraved for
" the embelliſhment of a *letter*
" *preſs work* ſhall be kept in one
" joint account; *and the produce*
" *thereof, after all expences are de-*
" *ducted, ſhall be divided from time*
" *to time among thoſe governors*
" *whoſe plate or plates ſhall be in the*
" *ſame work, until the work ſhall*
" *have produced ſufficient to pay all*
" *expences, and alſo make the returns*
" *to the reſpective ſubſcribers.*"

Sect. 15. " A ſtatement of mo-
" nies received on account of the
" reſpective plates *and works* en-
" graved and publiſhed *for the bene-*
" *fit of the ſociety*, ſhall be made
" out as accurately as poſſible, and
" laid before the committee every
" quarter, and a complete account
" of the ſame ſhall be rendered
" every year. *And as often as it*
" *ſhall be found that there is a*
" *balance in favour of any governor*
" *for or upon account of his plate or*
" *plates, the committee ſhall iſſue an*
" *order upon the treaſurer for the*
" *full payment of the balance;* which
" order ſhall be delivered by the
" ſecretary to the governor within
" *two days* after the date thereof.
" And in caſes of joint works, *the*
" *produce thereof ſhall be calculated*
" *and divided between the governors*
" *whoſe plate or plates ſhall be in the*
" *ſame work;* and the committee
" ſhall iſſue diſtinct orders on the
" treaſurer *for the amount of each*
" *individual ſhare payable to each*
" *reſpective governor whoſe plate or*
" *plates ſhall have formed a compo-*
" *nent part of the work;* which or-
" ders ſhall be delivered to them by
" the ſecretary, within *two days*
" from the dates thereof."

* Engravers engraving the plates.

In ſome of the above rules there is an ambiguity of expreſſion; for, in works to be publiſhed by the ſociety, *where the whole of the profits are carefully divided amongſt governors*, yet theſe are called " works publiſhed for the *benefit of the ſociety.*" This ambiguity of expreſſion, I am afraid, was found neceſſary, in order to get them confirmed by the juſtices at the quarter ſeſſions; for the governors never could have come *openly* forward, and claimed a right of trading with the funds of the ſociety for the immediate and entire benefit of their own order. From the above extract it very clearly appears, that the ſame thing has been done under the ſpecious terms of " *works publiſhed for the benefit of the ſociety.*" How the juſtices came to ſanction thoſe laws, I know not! no doubt they acted from the pureſt motives. I ſhall endeavour to prove that a benefit ſociety employing its funds in trade is contrary to the laws in that caſe made and provided.

The laws of this ſociety in no inſtance give the governors a poſitive authority of publiſhing letter preſs; but the words " All works publiſhed for the embelliſhment of *a letter preſs work*," leave no doubt of the intention; and I ſhall think myſelf juſtified, from corroborating circumſtances, to argue upon it accordingly.

Throughout thoſe laws an unlimited power is given to the governors, uncontroulable by the other three claſſes of the ſociety. The governors formed the ſociety; they create governors; they admit the other claſſes of its members; they expel thoſe members; they receive all the monies conſtituting its funds; they have the entire diſpoſal of the ſame; they make its laws, and can alter them at their pleaſure.

Such is the power aſſumed by this order over the other claſſes of the ſociety. How power has in

general been abuſed by men who have found an intereſt in perverting its purpoſes, all hiſtory will give us the moſt gloomy information. The great intereſt of thoſe governors conſiſts in their power, and that intereſt is totally diſtinct from the other claſſes; and as we can only judge of the future by comparing it with that which is paſt, this is no favourable omen. This inſtitution, like moſt others denominated benefit ſocieties, had its origin from a ſmall number, who of courſe elected themſelves governors: they ſeized with avidity the faſcination of power, and engroſſed the whole in their own body. Not content with depriving the other claſſes of all reaſonable interference in the concerns of the ſociety, they have paſſed a law, withholding from the governors elected *after* the firſt year of the inſtitution, the right of voting on any occaſion, until they ſhall have delivered their ſubſcription plates. Had the governors elected *within* the firſt year of this inſtitution delivered *their* ſubſcription plates, this regulation would have had the appearance of juſtice; but as not one of them has begun working upon thoſe ſubſcription plates, the rule betrays what the whole body of the laws evinces,---the inſatiable deſire of authority in the governors; and a private junto hath thus the power of preſiding over thoſe regulations, in the formation of which the whole of the members ought to have participated.

As the terms of admiſſion, each governor ſhall engrave a plate of the value of ſeventy-five guineas, and receive fifty guineas for the ſame, which plates ſhall be publiſhed for the benefit of the *whole* of the ſociety, and thoſe plates *alone* become its property; thoſe are termed *ſubſcription plates*. Each governor, therefore hereby gives to the ſociety twenty-five guineas. An aſſociate paying a compoſition of thirty guineas, and an ordinary member that of twenty guineas, as well as the governor, become members for life, and are free from all future contributions: the governor then pays five guineas more than the ordinary member, and the ſame ſum leſs than the aſſociate; but the governor's twenty-five guineas is paid out of ſeventy-five guineas worth of work. I have aſked many engravers, whether they would prefer paying the admiſſion of the governor, or the compoſition of the ordinary member; and the anſwer has been univerſal, and without heſitation, "That of the governor." It muſt farther be remembered, that the valuation of the ſubſcription plates depends upon the governors themſelves; and from the diſtributions of penſions, which will be examined hereafter, there can be no fear of their being under rated.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

IF you are of opinion that the following anecdote of Lavater will be acceptable to the generality of your readers, it is at your ſervice: it is tranſlated from Geſner's life of that celebrated author, and ſerves to ſhew how far perſeverance in a juſt cauſe may humble the pride and arrogance of thoſe in power who act with injuſtice and oppreſſion. B.

In the year 1762, Lavater, actuated by that general benevolence and patriotic zeal which he ſo diſintereſtedly diſplayed to the laſt moment of his life, engaged in an undertaking which excited great attention, and procured him the love and eſteem of his fellow-citizens. Felix Grebel, bailiff of Gruningen, one of the bailiwicks of Zurich, groſsly abuſed his authority as a magiſtrate, and was notoriouſly guilty of acts of oppreſſion and extortion; yet the ſufferers, being poor, dare not complain to the

magiſtrates of Zurich, ſince the burgermaſter of that time (one of the firſt in the ſtate) was the father-in-law of the delinquent. The honeſt indignation of Lavater was ſtrongly excited by the numerous complaints he heard, and the undeniable proofs he obtained of the repeated acts of injuſtice committed by the bailiff; yet the connections of the offender, whom impunity rendered every day bolder, were ſo powerful, that he was convinced it was moſt adviſable to proceed at firſt with ſecrecy and caution. In conjunction with his friend Fuſeli, equally an ardent enemy to injuſtice and oppreſſion, he ſent an anonymous letter to the bailiff, ſigned with the letters J. C. L., in which, after reproaching him in the ſtrongeſt terms with the enormities of which he had been guilty, he concluded thus:---"I give you two months---within that time, either reſtore what you have unjuſtly extorted, or expect juſtice. I conjure you to communicate this letter to thoſe who, if you are innocent, can do you right. Call on me, I conjure you, within fourteen days, in the public gazettes; you ſhall find me ready to give you every ſatisfaction; but if you neither vindicate yourſelf from my charge, nor reſtore your extortions, you ſhall, as God lives, expoſed to utmoſt ſhame, be made the ſacrifice of offended juſtice---Rely not on the influence and protection of your worthy father-in-law, whom you have ſo often diſgraced---He has a mind too noble to afford you aid. He will not ſacrifice the honour he has acquired by a life of integrity of ſeventy years, to a character baſe as yours.---I repeat, I give you two months. You ſhall be weighed in the balance---See that you are not found wanting."

This letter was dated Auguſt 27, 1762. Lavater and Fuſeli waited the two months they had appointed; but the corrupt bailiff had not the courage to require ſatisfaction, either in the manner propoſed to him, or in any other way; nor did he appear diſpoſed to make reparation for any acts of injuſtice or extortion that he had committed. Lavater therefore wrote a paper entitled, "*The Unjuſt Bailiff, or the Complaints of a Patriot*," of which he had a ſmall number of copies printed, and ſent one to each of the members of the government, ſealed, and ſuperſcribed with his particular addreſs, with a motto peculiarly adapted to the character of each. Theſe mottos were ſo extremely appropriate, that they made a greater impreſſion on many of thoſe to whom they were addreſſed than even the contents of the paper itſelf. The general motto to each of the papers was---"Brutus, thou ſleepeſt!---Ah! wert thou alive!"

In conſequence of the diſtribution of theſe papers among all the members of the magiſtracy, a meeting of the council of Zurich was held, in which it was determined to publiſh a notice requiring that the author of the accuſation ſhould, within the ſpace of a month, perſonally appear before the council, to ſubſtantiate and prove the charges he had made, aſſuring him that he ſhould meet with juſtice and impartiality; and at the ſame time ſignifying that, if he did not appear, every means would be employed to detect and puniſh him for his anonymous ſlander. The ſame notice required all thoſe who thought themſelves aggrieved to appear, and make their complaints to the burgermaſter, promiſing them an impartial hearing and effectual redreſs. This notice was publiſhed on the 4th of December, 1762.

On the ſame day, M. Grebel, the bailiff, who was the object of theſe charges, and who had hitherto maintained ſo cautious a ſilence, appeared before the council to lodge his complaint, and claim its juſtice and protection againſt a libel which had been printed and circulated

to defame his character. It was, in fact, in vain for him to be longer ſilent, as the affair had now become public, and it was evident would be inveſtigated by the proper authorities.

The publication of the notice from the council encouraged many perſons who had been oppreſſed by the bailiff to appear, and ſtate their complaints to the burgermaſter, who on the 16th of December informed the council that he had already received charges againſt the party accuſed from twenty different perſons. A committee of ſix members was therefore appointed by the council to examine and report on the matter of the accuſations.

Lavater and Fuſeli appeared before the council on the 24th of the ſame month, and avowed themſelves the authors of the anonymous letter referred to in the notice. They behaved with all that firmneſs which conſcious integrity and a zeal for juſtice inſpire in ardent minds. When aſked why they had choſen to proceed in the manner they did, and not by an immediate complaint to the magiſtrates, Lavater produced a paper, ſtating the reaſons of their conduct in this particular, in language ſo energetic and convincing, that no farther objection was made to the mode they had purſued.

Before Lavater diſcovered himſelf to be the author of this anonymous accuſation, he ſuffered extreme anxiety on account of the alarm which he knew his parents would feel when they ſhould learn that he had adventured to bring charges againſt a magiſtrate intimately connected with perſons of the firſt authority and influence in the government. Under the impreſſion of this uneaſineſs, he firſt made known his ſecret to the miniſter Wirz, who introduced the diſcloſure of it to his parents, by ſaying---"I come to wiſh you joy of a ſon, who by his zeal for juſtice not merely gives the promiſe of being a great man, but already is a great man." The father of Lavater, however, expreſſed great fears of the conſequences of ſo bold an undertaking; but M. Wirz, clapping him on the ſhoulder, replied---"Rejoice, doctor, in ſuch a ſon, who ſpeaks when no other perſon dares to ſpeak. That juſtice for which he diſplays ſo ardent a zeal ſhall cover him with its wings."

It would be tedious and unintereſting to enter into a minute account of the progreſs and inveſtigation of this affair. Suffice it to ſay, that Grebel, the bailiff againſt whom the charges were preferred, did not think it adviſeable to wait the reſult and conſequences of the enquiries of the committee appointed to examine into his conduct, but confeſſed his guilt, by abſconding from juſtice.

For the Univerſal Magazine.

LETTER FROM DR. L. VALENTIN, OF NANCY, TO PROFESSOR MILLIN, AT PARIS, ON THE ANTIENT MONUMENTS TRANSPORTED FROM EGYPT TO LONDON.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a curſory account of the principal antient monuments which the Engliſh have conveyed from Egypt to London.

1ſt. The moſt important and curious of all the monuments depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum is the ſarcophagus of Alexander. It is a fine green granite, called by the Engliſh *Breſcia ſtone*, of one entire piece, excavated in the form of a bath. Having meaſured it, I found the dimenſions to be nearly nine feet eight inches in length, French meaſure; five feet two inches in breadth at one extremity; four feet one inch at the other; three feet ſix inches in height; and ten inches thick in its circumference.

On the ſides of this large vaſe may be ſeen various ſtones, which are extremely hard; they are of a different nature from granite, and

ſeem to have been placed on moſaically, though they conſtitute in reality a part of the whole ſtone. All the exterior ſurface of its circumference is covered with a great number of figures and hieroglyphics. The hieroglyphic characters are traced with a great deal of art and juſtneſs between longitudinal lines; and it may be obſerved, that the lines, ſtrokes, and kind of grooves croſſing or proceeding on the moſt hard and impenetrable portions of ſtone which appear to be affixed, preſerve the ſame depth and regularity, without any deviation whatſoever.

There are twelve holes or cavities correſponding laterally with the perpendicular level, four of which are on each ſide, three at the largeſt extremity, and one at the other. Theſe holes were perforated, it is ſaid, by the Muſſulmans, for the purpoſe (according to their ideas) of letting the holy water flow out, which they prepare and preſerve for their ceremonies. Theſe people knew by tradition (a tradition to which implicit credence is given by Engliſh antiquaries) that this ſtone once contained the body of the renowned Alexander! The Turks of Alexandria preſerved it in their principal moſque with the greateſt veneration. When and in what manner was it tranſported to Egypt? Of theſe I am ignorant. I have been informed, that, when the French wiſhed to carry away this curious and valuable relic, there was a great conſternation and even a revolt among the fanatics of Alexandria. There is a crack in the narroweſt end; but, in order to convey it to England without expoſing it to the danger of being injured, they placed tranſverſely three ſtrong ſtrips of iron, the ends of which, bent into a ſquare, reſted on plates of lead.

2d. Another ſarcophagus compoſed of one entire beautiful piece of granite; the dimenſions of which are as follow: eight feet four inches long; four feet ſix inches broad at one extremity, and three feet eight inches at the other; and three feet nine inches in height. The thickneſs of the ſides is nearly ſimilar to the preceding. This encloſed the body of one of the Ptolemys; it was removed from the catacombs of thoſe kings, near Alexandria in that city: like the other, it is covered with a great many hieroglyphics; it has only one ſingle horizontal hole at the bottom of the narroweſt extremity; it is entirely perfect, not having any crack or other detriment about it. They ſhould prepare papers, and apply them to the ſurfaces of theſe two monuments, in order to obtain impreſſions of the hieroglyphics, which ſhould be engraven. There are already about forty plates prepared in this manner.

3d. There is a third ſarcophagus, ſmaller than the ſecond, of a fine blood-coloured porphyry, and perfectly whole. The cavity is much larger towards the upper part, where it is in a manner convex, as well as the ſides; whence this part is three feet four inches and a half in breadth. The whole length is ſeven feet ſix inches.

4th. Some portions of large columns of porphyry, the circumference of which is entire for many feet in extent. They are of the ſame nature as thoſe called the pillars of Pompey.

5th. There are alſo ſome portions of obeliſks, which are very beautiful, and on which various figures are engraven; but having been much damaged, they have collected the fragments, and placed them in caſes.

6th. Various marble ſtatues, more or leſs intereſting; but the greater part mutilated.

Laſtly, a foot, and particularly an amazing large wriſt, without any appearance of fingers, which appears to have belonged to ſome coloſſal ſtatues; and a very great head of a ram in ſculpture.

ON CHINESE LITERATURE.

Letter II.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I AM happy to find that my propoſed Criticiſm and Letters on Chineſe Literature are likely to obtain a place in your valuable Miſcellany; and I now gladly proceed to perform my promiſe. But I apprehend you will be, in ſome degree, diſappointed as to the ſubject of the preſent Letter; ſince, to be underſtood by the greater part of your Readers in my intended review of Dr. *Hager*'s Chineſe works, I have thought it indiſpenſable to premiſe ſome hiſtorical account of the Chineſe characters, and the analytical rules with which they have been conſtructed by the firſt inventors of them. It will alſo be requiſite to ſay a few words on the method adopted by me in expreſſing the ſounds of the Chineſe characters by our alphabetical elements.

This Letter will reach you, together with ſome curious engravings *(a)*, which your printer will place as directed by my references: and, as it is impoſſible to treat of the elements of the Chineſe language and literature without having frequent opportunities of referring to one or the other of Dr. *Hager*'s volumes, ſome of the *annotations* annexed will anſwer this purpoſe; ſo that in the end you will, I flatter myſelf, be at leaſt agreeably diſappointed.

The moſt difficult of your juſt requeſts to comply with will be BREVITY; but, ſhould this *Letter* prove too long, you are, of courſe, at liberty to inſert juſt as much of it as you may require, and reſerve the remainder for the enſuing month.

To pretend to trace with any good foundation the Chineſe characters to their firſt origin, would be an attempt as endleſs and fruitleſs as that of aſcertaining the genuine deſcent of the firſt inhabitants of China. The following is, however, an aphoriſm current among the literati of this country *(b)*.

Fo	伏	*Fo*	*Çam*	合	ÇAM
Hi	羲	*hi*	*hie*	頡	HIE
invented	造	*çao*	*ço*	作	made
books	書	*xu*	*xu,*	書	books,
(explet.)	契	*ki.*	*yeu*	又	but

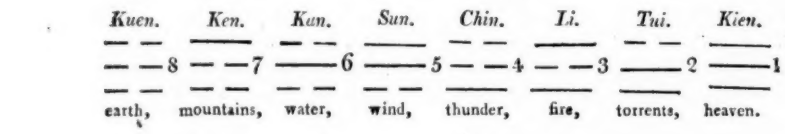
Almoſt every body amongſt us look upon *Fo-hi* as the protoplaſt of the Chineſe nation: hiſtory, however, admits of other chiefs previous to his reign, which was about

(*a*) You will find many Chineſe words without characters: in this I have conſulted economy, for very obvious reaſons. I have thought it uſeleſs to republiſh, as Dr. *Hager* has done in his *Analyſis*, titles of works to be ſeen in Fourmont's Gram. Sinic., from p. 349 to 511; or names of dynaſties and emperors to be found in Fourmont's "Reflex. ſur l'Origine des Anciens Peuples," vol. II, from p. 441 to 451.—The few modern characters which Dr. *Hager* publiſhed legibly, beſides the above, do not amount to fourſcore; but, however few, I have republiſhed *none*, unleſs unavoidably connected with others that I thought fit to introduce into my Letters.

(*b*) See the *Chim-çu-tum*, at the article *Xu*, or book; element 73. This is a Dictionary in 26 vols., the ſame that is in the Vatican, and was conſulted by Mr. Needham in 1761, with a view of aſcertaining the pretended ſimilarity of the Chineſe characters with the Egyptian hieroglyphics. See Lettre de Pékin à Bruxelles, 1778, 4to. The French call it *Tching-tſee-tong*, according to their orthography. Dr. *Hager*, in his *Analyſis*, p. XXXV, calls it with the ſmalleſt number of the Portugueſe *Ching-çu-tung*. There is no dictionary ſuperior in merit to this, except the one publiſhed by the Emperor *Kam-hi*, in the beginning of the laſt century, in 40 volumes. This, however, does not contain the antient characters, as the former. See Fourm. Gram. Sinic., p. 355. I have conſulted the copy at Berlin in the Royal Library, and ſhall often have an opportunity of referring to it. See Bayer Muſeum Siinc., tom. I, p. 114, of his Gram. Sinic.

2940 B.C.; and to them the invention is attributed of communicating ideas by ſmall knotted ſtrings, like the *Quippos* of the Peruvians; and to *Fo-hi* that of writing. The celebrated annals of the empire *Tum-kien-kam-mo (c)*, together with many other authors, are extremely moderate in honouring their Theuth, or Cadmus; ſince they maintain, that he continued the uſe of the ſtrings, and only invented ſome parallel lines, which, being differently combined, were conſidered by him as ſufficient to expreſs all human thoughts. *Fo-hi*, nevertheleſs, they ſay, exhibited no more than eight of theſe combinations, which he drew from a ſort of map delineated on the back of a dragon, which miraculouſly appeared to him on the banks of the river *Hoam-ho*.

Theſe groups of parallel lines are known by the name of *Pa-kua*, or eight trigrams conſtructed as follows, to which I have added the pronunciation and ſignification * attributed to them by their firſt interpreter.



(c) See a French Tranſlation by Father Mailla, edited by Groſier—"Hiſtoire Générale de la Chine," 12 vols., 4to, à Paris, 1777. See alſo Fourm. Gram. Sinic., p. 377.

* The Chineſe characters correſponding to the pronunciation and ſignification of the above *eight Kua* will be found in the centres of the *eight octagonal figures*, diſpoſed in two columns, at p. xx of Dr. *Hager*'s *Analyſis*, remembering to apply to them the above Arabic figures in the Chineſe order; namely, commencing from the top of the right column down to the bottom, and then again from the top of the left column down to the laſt of the octagons. This arrangement of the *Kua* correſponds with that by Intorcetta, Couplet, Fourmont, Viſdelou, &c. The above mentioned *octagonal figures* were intended by Dr. *Hager* to exhibit the ſixty-four *hexagrams* reſulting from all the poſſible combinations of the *Kua*, two by two; but the miſtakes are ſo numerous, that they repreſent no more than forty-one of them; as may be perceived by the frequent repetitions which occur of ſimilar hexagrams, even in the ſame octagon. As to the characters above alluded to, they are pretty correct; but we muſt be aware of *two remarkable blunders*, one of the printer, and the other of the engraver, both blindly following their blind employer. The former has placed the third octagon of the right column upſide down, as the Doctor properly obſerves in the *errata;* and the latter has engraven the block of the firſt figure on the left column quite reverſe, and in no way could it be placed right by the printer. This neither the *Author* nor the *Reviewers* have yet obſerved. Whoever would ſee how the character in the center of this figure ought to be, muſt hold the book facing a mirror, which will reflect it in its right poſition.—But what do the *Reviewers* ſay to this wretched, blundering diſplay of this ſagacious triumvirate? Why, they give an octagon as a *ſpecimen;* and, having ſelected the third, they have, in courſe, corrected the printer's inverſion, as directed by Dr. *Hager;* but they have proved themſelves more ignorant than even the author himſelf, by ſelecting one of the two moſt incorrect, having only three hexagrams right out of the eight, as the three repetitions, which occur in the *hexagrams*, ſufficiently ſhew. [See *Critical Review* for April 1801, p. 365.]——The length of this note obliges me, Mr. Editor, to refer your Readers to the end of the preſent Letter, where *additional obſervations* will be given on this MOST INFAMOUS PAGE XX of Dr. *Hager's Analyſis*, in order that *his groſs ignorance* may be clearly demonſtrated, and HIS MOST BASE AND ARTFUL PLAGIARISM fully expoſed, and mathematically proved.

Fo-HI left, however, *ſix rules*, called 六書 *Lo-xu**, or ſix writings, to determine the method of making uſe of theſe lines, and multiply their combinations with propriety.

His firſt ſucceſſors, analyſing theſe eight *trigrams*, ſoon perceived that they were compoſed of all the poſſible triple combinations of only *two elementary lines*; one *broken* — —, and the other *continuous* ——. Then, applying to theſe *trigrams* ſome of thoſe *ſix* rules taught by *Fo-hi*, they conſtructed the *ſixty-four hexagrams* reſulting from the *Kua*, taken two by two, and put one upon the other in all their poſſible various combinations *(d)*.

Theſe *two elementary lines*, the *trigrams*, and the *hexagrams*, were by the learned of ſubſequent ages infinitely diverſified, by arranging them in various mathematical figures and ſchemes; and they alſo aſſigned to each of them a variety of ſignifications, both philoſophical and ſuperſtitious. Thus were the *Pa-kua* changed into a book, and became an inexhauſtible ſource of commentaries, of which the moſt venerable and celebrated is that by 公周 *Cheu-kum*, an illuſtrious law-giver, who flouriſhed about 1122 B.C. This is the moſt antient of the five ſacred books of the Chineſe, and is called *Ye-kim (e)*, or Book of Mutations.

Other authors, probably with greater reaſon, maintain that *Fo-hi* invented the Chineſe primitive characters; and the late Emperor *Kien-lum*, in the learned accounts that accompany the thirty-two editions of his poem in praiſe of the town of *Moukden* (the native place of his family in Tartary), does not ſcruple to make him author of ſix different ſorts of characters, and ſupports his opinion with numerous authorities *(f)*.

Now, ſince the Chineſe annals do not refuſe to *Fo-hi* the honour of the invention of the *Lo-xu*, or famous

* I hope my readers will not confound theſe words *Lo-xu* with thoſe of ſimilar orthography at p. xxi of Dr. *Hager's Analyſis*. The latter are written with a different character, and allude to the miraculous *map* ſeen by the Emperor *Tu-yu*. The above *Lo-xu* allude to a principle of Chineſe philology, as we ſhall ſee hereafter.

(d) This is the moſt probable opinion adopted by many commentators of theſe lines of *Fo-hi*, and followed by the learned F. Viſdelou, in his "Notice de l'*Y-king*" *(Ye-kim)*. See "Le *Chou-king (Xu-kim)* publié par "Mr. De Guignes, à Paris," 1770, 4to; while others maintain that the *Pa-kua* remained unaltered till *Ven-wam*, founder of the dynaſty *Cheu*, about 1120 B.C.

(e) Concerning the *Ye-kim*, we meet with a tolerably ſtupid blunder at p. vi of Dr. *Hager's Analyſis*, where, ſpeaking of the eight trigrams of *Fo-hi*, he ſays—"Theſe form the text of "the firſt and moſt antient claſſic book "amongſt the Chineſe, well known in "Europe under the name of *Ye-king*" *(Kim)*. Now, unfortunately, the trigrams of *Fo-hi never made a* KIM; they were only called *Pa-kua*, or eight trigrams: *only* the Commentary of *Cheu-kum* was entitled *Ye-kim*, and became the text of this book, upon which the ſubſequent literati have compiled innumerable commentaries. So the *Kua* are the ſubject, and the Commentary of *Cheu-kum* the text, of the *Ye-kim*. But the above blunder has, with their accuſtomed felicity, been punctually copied by the *Critical Reviewers* [vide for April 1801, p. 363]. For it is obſervable, that, juſt as if the avenging god of impoſture intended to make a memorable example of Dr. *Hager* and his advocates, the former has been as unſucceſsful in copying the moſt incorrect pages of the miſſionaries, and Fourmont's Med. Sinic., as the latter have been in their endeavours of extolling falſe learning, by extracting the moſt abſurd paſſages from Dr. *Hager's Analyſis*, as I hope to demonſtrate in my ſubſequent *Letters*.

(f) This poem was printed, by order of *Kien-lum*, thirty-two times over, in as many different ſtyles of antient

ſix analytical rules above mentioned, which were in the ſubſequent ages the invariable guidance of the learned in the conſtruction of the Chineſe characters, I will here enumerate them, in the ſame order as I have found them in the Dict. *Chim-cu-tum*, ibid [ſee Note *b*].

I. 形象 *Siam-him*, or images of corporeal figures*: this rule conſiſts in aſſigning to one of thoſe trigrams or hexagrams the ſignification of ſome corporeal being. Thoſe who attribute to *Fo-hi* the invention of characters, explain this rule by the method of delineating with a few ſtrokes the real object meant; which was certainly done, in many caſes, by the inventors of the moſt antient characters now extant.

II. 事指 *Chi-ſu*, or indication of the thing: when to a primitive character additional ſtrokes or characters are joined, or the poſition of the primitive character ſo altered or repeated, that the thing meant is as clearly pointed out as if indicated with our hand to the reader. For inſtance: if the *unity* or ſingle ſtroke be repeated two or three times, it will evidently point out the numbers *two* or *three*. If the image of a *tree* be repeated three or four times in a ſingle character, it will naturally point out a *foreſt* or *grove*. If to the character meaning a *precious vaſe* the ſtrokes expreſſing *drops* be added, it will be plain that ſuch a veſſel is to hold liquids, and precious liquids, as wine, or any other. If the character *upper* be reverſed, it will ſhew of itſelf the meaning of *lower*.

III. 意會 *Hoei-y*, or aſſociation of ideas: that is to ſay, by putting together ſeveral images, each repreſenting the principal acceſſories or integral parts of the thing meant, ſo as to conſtitute a ſort of definition. Thus, if to the character meaning *mouth* were to be put another repreſenting a *dog*, it would not be difficult to aſſociate theſe ideas, and ſuppoſe it to expreſs barking.

IV. 聲諧 *Hiai-yn*, or vocal coincidence. When to the image of an animal ſpecies, for inſtance, another character was added, which by its vocal utterance imitated ſomewhat the noiſe of the particular animal we mean to expreſs, though not ſounded in reading. Thus the Chineſe put to the character *bird* another that is pronounced *go*, to expreſs a *gooſe*. We are ourſelves proud, when we find words expreſſing the meaning intended by *onomatopoeia*. The Engliſh language is particularly rich in ſuch words. This rule has been extended by the Chineſe to the attribution of different ſignifications to one and the ſame character, by aſſigning to it two, three, and more different ſounds.

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characters and Tartaric alphabets.—Dr. *Hager*, in his *Monument of Yu*, has publiſhed the ſpecimens of the thirty-two Chineſe editions; but has miſled the reader as to the order and denomination of the characters, as we ſhall ſee in the ſequel. A French tranſlation, with the hiſtorical accounts of theſe thirty-two Chineſe hand-writings, was publiſhed by De Guignes, à Paris, 1770, 8vo, entitled "Eloge de la Ville de Moukden."

* Dr. *Hager*, imprudently truſting, as uſual, to the miſſionaries, gives theſe characters *Siam-him*, at p. xliv of his *Analyſis*, an inaccurate interpretation; and moſt ignorantly aſſures the reader, that the Chineſe thus call their antient characters. Now *Siam* means *figure*, *image*—and *him* a *body*, in a very general ſenſe; and, ſince only a few of the moſt antient characters repreſented real images of bodies, ſuch a denomination could not belong but to thoſe few, and never to the others, which were mere ſymbols by compact, either ſimple or compound, according to the other rules of the *Lo-yu*,

V. 轉注 *Chuen-chu*, or derivative extenſion. When a character ſignifying a part of ſpeech is extended to expreſs any other conveying the ſame or an analogous idea: thus, whatever ſignifies *union* may be adapted to expreſs *likewiſe*, *unanimous*, *jointly*, &c. The Engliſh language has almoſt all its nouns like the verbs, adjectives, &c. But it will be here neceſſary to inform the reader of the very philoſophical claſſification and denomination of the parts of ſpeech according to the Chineſe. They divide them into 實 *Xe*, or *ſolid* and *full*; and into 虛 *Hiu*, or *empty*. Theſe laſt evidently point out the numerous *expletives* of the Chineſe, quite *empty* of meaning, but exceedingly harmonious, and greatly contributing to perſpicuity. The *ſolid* are again ſubdivided into 活 *Ho*, or *living*; and 死 *Su*, *dead*: the one evidently expreſſing motion and action as our *verbs* do; and the other the ſubſtantives and their qualities, conſidered in their ſtate of *inertia*, or without any alluſion to their movements or action. [See Memoir. des Miſſion, vol. VIII, p. 257; alſo Fourm. Gram. Sin. in Praef., p. xxiii.]

VI. 借假 *Kia-çie*, or metaphorical borrowing: making uſe of a character in a metaphorical ſenſe. This wants no explanation, being no more than our rhetorical tropes *(g)*.

Now, are we to ſuppoſe that the above judicious rules were made by the author of the *Pa-kua*, and expreſſed with knotted ſtrings? particularly the ſecond of them, which ſo ſtrongly ſuppoſes the previous invention of real images of things. Beſides, how could the eminent author, who was the firſt to tranſmit thoſe golden rules to poſterity by writing, be paſſed over in ſilence by the Chineſe hiſtorians? It ſeems unavoidable either to refuſe to *Fo-hi* ſuch an ingenious invention, or to make him, with *Kien-lum* and others, the author of the primitive Chineſe characters.

Nevertheleſs, the annals above quoted, agreeably to the foregoing aphoriſm, relate that *Çam-hie*, one of the Prime Miniſters of *Hoam-ti*, and Preſident of the Tribunal of Hiſtory, is the inventor of characters, and that he took his firſt idea from the veſtiges left on a ſandy bank by a flight of birds. We are prompted to diſpute this record by another inconſiſtency ariſing from it beſides the above. If we except the celebrated monument of *Yu(h)*, which is compoſed of ſeventy-ſeven characters only, and was done about 2280 B.C., no other older inſcriptions are left to us, except a few ones of the dynaſty of *Xam*, about 1750 B.C. Yet, in theſe, the older they are, the more frequent characters are found repreſenting real images of things and animals, as we find regiſtered in

(g) The curious may ſee more of the *Lo-xu*, by conſulting the Mem. des Miſſion. at the Index in vol. X, looking for *Lieou-chu*, or *Lo-chu*, and even *Lieou-y*; one being a very bad ſpelling, and this laſt quite wrong, ſince it means the ſix liberal arts, and not the *Lo-xu*. But in thoſe vol. *junt bona mixtu malis*.

(h) Dr. *Hager* having publiſhed an account of this monument, à Paris chez Didot (An. X.), 1802, I forbear now entering fully upon this ſubject, till that volume will be reviewed by me; yet it will be requiſite to ſay a word or two upon it a few lines hence. See alſo this monument inſerted in Dr. *Hager*'s *Elements*, p. xxxvii, which is the moſt correct part of that work, becauſe he had no other hand in it than pointing out the piece to the engraver.

the Dictionaries *Chim-çu-tum; Chuen-çu-lui*, and other authors *(i)*: how, then, could the ſcratchings of birds ſuggeſt the idea of outlines of real objects? Beſides, is the inſtitution of the Tribunal of Hiſtory to be ſuppoſed coeval with the invention of characters?

Again: *Çam-hie* is ſaid to have only compoſed five hundred and forty characters; and we are to ſuppoſe, that with ſo ſmall a number of ſigns hiſtory was written till the reign of *Xun*, about 2250 B.C., when he expreſſing his regret at the ſcantineſs of theſe ſigns of human ideas, many ſet about compoſing characters conformable to the primitive five hundred and forty already invented, which they multiplied by aſſociating and diverſifying them according to the above rules of the *Lo-xu*, as we may perceive by an attentive inſpection of the inſcriptions of the dynaſties *Xam* and *Cheu* [ſee Note *i*].

Theſe primitive characters have very much the appearance of ſo many little inſects, and were therefore called 斗科 *Ko-teu* *(k)* being the name of a ſouthern inſect pretty common in thoſe parts of the Chineſe empire.

Notwithſtanding the many changes that the Chineſe caligraphy has undergone, it ſeems that not only many inſcriptions, but alſo the *Kim*, or ſacred books, were written in *Ko-teu* till the times of Confucius; and, indeed, till the univerſal conflagration of books about 200 B.C., as we ſhall ſee hereafter *(l)*.

But towards the fourth century of the long reign of the dynaſty of *Cheu*, the empire being divided into various ſmall principalities, for peculiar purpoſes, particularly concealed from all (as *Kien-lum* obſerves, p. 150) but thoſe acquainted with the ſecret, characters were multiplied and diverſified to a prodigious degree. This confuſed maſs of writings was never diſtinguiſhed by their proper claſſes and denominations till towards the cloſe of the dynaſty of *Han*; and before that time, all ſuch characters were known under the very general name of 字篆 *Chuen-çu*, or *antient letters*.

(i) See Fourm. Gram. Sin., pp. 362 and 365; alſo "Lettre de Pékin," where many antient inſcriptions are ſewed up with it, taken from volume LIX of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

(k) We muſt not confound theſe characters with thoſe exhibited by Dr. *Hager* at p. xxvii of his *Analyſis*, they being quite an unuſual and purely ornamental ſort of characters, which though called *Ko-teu*, are different from theſe above alluded to, ſince they ſignify *tadpoles*, of which thoſe characters are an imitation; but not of *ſnakes' eggs*, as Dr. *Hager* wrongly tranſlates. The characters for the claſſical *Ko-teu*, as given by me, are taken from the hiſtorical preface to the *Xu-kim*, of which I have a Chineſe edition in twenty volumes. Theſe claſſical characters are conſtantly called by Dr. *Hager Ku-ven*, blindly following the "Mémoires des Miſſion:" but *Ku-ven* mean *antient compoſition*, and not *antient characters*; and when we find ſuch words in the dictionaries, the authors of them mean to obſerve, that the antient characters in queſtion are of the moſt genuine ſtamp, as found in the *antient compoſition* of the *Kim*, and not of dubious authority, as many of them are: however, their name is either *Ko-teu*, *Ku-chuen*, or *Siao-chuen*. But what do the learned *Critical Reviewers* obſerve on this head [vide as quoted in Note *e*]?—They moſt accurately copy the Doctor's nonſenſe (as uſual), and paſs off ignorance for erudition.——*O tempora! O mores!*

(l) The hiſtorians unanimouſly agree in relating that thoſe ſacred books, found hidden (under the *Han*, about one hundred years after the conflagration) in the walls of the houſe of Confucius, were written in *Ko-teu*; and ſince the ſtudy and uſe of theſe characters had been prohibited during the reign of the dynaſty *Çin* for about forty years, and never much revived afterwards, they had great trouble in deciphering them.

(To be continued.)

A SYSTEM OF COSMOLOGY, INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL STUDY OF HISTORY.

(Continued from Page 109.)

THE firſt ſettlements of the children of Noah is a ſubject which is very apt to lead thoſe who inveſtigate it, into conjectures, chiefly derived from the ſimilitude of names; a guide too deceitful to be truſted to ſo far, as it has been by ſome, who, in ſuch an undertaking, have ſought out the names of all the nations, countries, rivers, mountains, and cities, that bore but the ſlighteſt affinity to thoſe of the founders of the nations they were at a loſs for. Others, have therefore, taken the precaution to lay down ſome rules for the more ſure proceeding in this inquiry, and which may be reduced to two; firſt, to follow chiefly the account given by Moſes, aſſiſted by the light which may be had from profane authors; ſecondly, to ſeek for the original plantations in an orderly diſpoſition, looking for the families where we find the nation, and for the nations where we find the families: but the notion which has been entertained by many, that thoſe nations whoſe families are named by Moſes are moſtly to be ſought for in the neighbourhood of Judæa, is too objectionable to be admitted as a rule; for it was plainly the deſign of that hiſtorian to give us an account of the original of all nations in the world, as far as he had any knowledge of their extent. Therefore, as the ſettlements of the different nations, and their derivations from Shem and Ham, are to be found only in the ſcripture, and the exact boundaries of them impoſſible to ſettle, nothing could be ſaid of them but what the reader may there ſatisfy himſelf of; it is therefore from Gomer and his brother Magog that we can begin with any degree of preciſion.

As the Gomerians bent their courſe towards Europe, the deſcendants of Magog moved towards Moſcovy and Tartary, as we ſhall ſee, as far as the borders of Cathai: thus was all Europe, and the far greater part of Aſia, peopled by theſe two brothers; Europe almoſt wholly by the Celtes or Gomerians, and Aſia by the offspring of Magog, or the Scythians.

A. C. 1096. Joſephus in his hiſtory poſitively aſſerts, that Gomer, the eldeſt ſon of Japhet, was the father of the Gomerites, called by the Greeks, Galatians, who were the Gauls of Aſia Minor, inhabiting part of Phrygia*. Of this opinion is the learned Bochart†, in which he is followed by authors of great note. And if it be right, thoſe who derive the Cimmerians or Cimbri from Gomer, have ſome grounds for it; the Cimmerians ſeeming to be the ſame people with the Gauls or Celtes, under a different name: and it is obſervable, that the Welſh, who are deſcended from the Gauls, ſtill call themſelves Kumero, or Cymro and Cumeri.

The authority of Joſephus in this point has been univerſally received, both by antient fathers and modern authors, when he affirms the Celtes or Gauls to be deſcended from Gomer, and the Scythians from Magog, his next brother; for, independent of the Jewiſh hiſtorian, we have this proof, that notwithſtanding all the various denominations the Gomerians have undergone, and which ſeem rather to have been given to them by other nations than aſſumed by themſelves, they have ſtill preſerved their original name of Gomro, or Cymro, retaining it to this day, in all thoſe countries where the Celtic or Gomerian language is preſerved, which is therefore called Gomeraeg, or Cymbraeg; that is, the language of

* Antiq. L. i. C. 7.
† Phaleg. L. iii. C. 10.

Gomer*: and that the old Celtic or old German language, is almoſt the ſame that is ſtill preſerved by the Welſh, has been ſo fully proved by numberleſs antiquarians, that it will be ſufficient to refer the reader to them†; and that it was univerſally ſpoken through Europe, is no leſs plain from the ſame authors; and it is to be obſerved, that even the Galatians, who were ſettled in Leſſer Aſia ſo many centuries before, are affirmed by St. Jerome to have ſpoke the ſame language with the inhabitants of the province of Treves, which was not confined to Treves, but common to Gaul and Germany. A farther corroboration we have from Cluverius ‡, who proves that the antient Celtic nation, which, according to him, included the regions of Illyria, Germany, Gallia, Spain, the Britannic and other northern iſles, did all ſpeak the ſame language.

As the reſpective tribes of theſe two brothers, Gomer and Magog, began to ſpread, thoſe of Gomer may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have extended themſelves towards the north-weſt, and thoſe of Magog towards the north-eaſt, into both Scythias, where we find the name of Mogli, which was that of the antient Moſcovites and Tartarians, and ſeems only a corruption of Magogli, or the ſons of Magog.

On the parting of theſe two bodies, the Gomerians, who had taken the left, inſenſibly ſpread themſelves weſtwards, towards Poland, Hungary, Germany, France, and ſo quite up to Spain, and it was not till after their ſettling in Europe that they changed their name to Celtes: and the names of Cymerians and Cymbrians, which ſeem only a corruption of Gomerians, was given to none of the Celtes but thoſe who inhabited the more northern regions of Europe, above the Euxine ſea and the north of the Danube. Thus that part of Germany now known by the name of Holſtein was called Cymbria Kerſoneſus.

The ſurpriſing reſemblance between the languages ſpoken by all the above mentioned nations, particularly between our Welſh and the old Celtic, is a ſtrong preſumption in favour of the mode in which we have here endeavoured to account for the origin of the European nations, being as a fact granted, but which cannot be accounted for but on the ſuppoſition of a cauſe ſo extremely antecedent; the mode of proof above alluded to, that of a collateral evidence from exiſting facts, as the conſequences of previous events.

Reſpecting the geography of the antient Celtes, it is not eaſy to fix the exact boundaries which divided them from the European Scythians: it will be neceſſary only to obſerve, that they extended from the Danube, their ſuppoſed boundaries, to the fartheſt part of Spain and Portugal. They were bounded on the ſouth by the Mediterranean ſea, and on the weſt and north-weſt by the weſtern and northern ocean; for it is probable they did not advance towards Sweden and the other more northern regions till they found themſelves too ſtraitened in the more pleaſant climates of the ſouth, which did not happen, in all likelihood, till ſome centuries after their migration into Europe: it is however certain, that, in the time of Julius Cæſar, not only they, but alſo the northern iſlands of Britain, Ireland, and even Iceland, formed part of Celtic Gallia. Accordingly Cluverius, though he reduces its extent within narrower bounds than Ortelius, yet proves it to have contained the countries of Gaul, Illyricum, now Croatia and Dalmatia, Germany, Spain, and the Britiſh iſlands;

* Lluid. Father Pezron. Lewis.

† Cam. Brit. Joach. Perion. Orig. ling. Celt. Brierw. Inq. in Orig. ling. Lluydd Davis & Robert. Grammer.

‡ Antiq. Germ. L. i. C. 6.

and adds, that they had all the ſame language, though ſplit into various dialects, and formed but one large nation, though divided, in proceſs of time, into ſeveral different ſtates, under various forms of government*.

Though our information reſpecting the antiquity of the Celtes ſeems pretty well founded, and ſupported by ſufficient evidence of its exceeding greatly that of the Egyptians, Phrygians, and even the Scythians, it muſt be owned that our knowledge of their government, laws, and hiſtory, falls vaſtly ſhort of what we are in poſſeſſion of reſpecting the two firſt of the three laſt mentioned nations; perhaps as much owing to the ſlowneſs and length of time in their migration into Europe, as to the deficiency of records reſpecting them.

The religion of the Celtes was very like that of the Scythians; that is, they neither built temples, nor erected ſtatues to the Deity; which they eſteemed ſo derogatory to him, that they even demoliſhed them whereever they could, planting large ſpacious groves inſtead of them, which being open at the top and ſides, were, in their opinion, more acceptable to the divine and unconfined Being whom they adored: in this reſpect, their religion ſeems to have been juſt and praiſe-worthy at the firſt, and not unlike that of the Perſians, and diſciples of Zoroaſter: they only differed from them in making the oak, inſtead of fire, the emblem of the Deity; in chuſing of that tree, above all others, to plant their groves with, and attributing ſeveral ſupernatural virtues both to its wood, leaves, fruit, and miſeltoe, all which were made uſe of in their ſacrifices, and other parts of their worſhip: this was alſo the practice of the Gauls and Germans on each ſide of the Rhine; but after they had adopted the idolatrous ſuperſtition of the Romans and other nations, and the apotheoſis of their heroes and princes, they worſhipped much after the ſame manner. Jupiter under the name of Taran, which in the Celtic ſignifies thunder; Mercury alſo, and Mars, with the reſt of thoſe deities, were admitted, though ſubordinate to the ſupreme one.

The character given of the Celtes by antient authors, is that of extreme love of liberty, which made them prefer the worſt deaths to an ignominious ſlavery, and which was no leſs common with the women than the men: their faithfulneſs and love of juſtice, their extraordinary hoſpitality, which obliged them to keep open houſe for all ſtrangers, their conjugal fidelity, reſpect to their parents, princes, and chiefs, are alſo highly ſpoken of, as alſo their unanimity, courage, and hardineſs, under all difficulties; but among their vices are mentioned, cruelty, particularly in reſpect of human ſacrifices, ſuperſtition, extravagance in feaſting, contempt of learning, drunkenneſs, and ferocity; though theſe characters, ſo very much the reverſe of the former, were rather more juſtly to be attributed to the Gauls.

Of the Gauls.

THE Gauls, being really the ſame people with the Celtes, retained their primitive name of Gomerai, as thoſe do who ſtill keep up their antient language in its purity, eſpecially the northern Welſh: other names they were known by, ſuch as they either aſſumed upon ſome particular occaſions, or ſuch as other nations gave them. Of the firſt kind were thoſe which are of Celtic extraction, as Celt and Gaul, which ſignify brave and warlike; Armoric, maritime. Of the latter kind were the names of Belgia, Aquitania, and Galia Propria, which Cæſar gave to the three different parts he

* Antiq. Germ. L. i. C. 2.

diſtinguiſhed all Gaul into. When the Gauls ſpread wider from each other, their original tongue branched out into different dialects, and conſequently the appellations aſſumed by the various ſtates became extremely numerous, which when a farther alteration in their language took place, changed into thoſe they are now known by.

Extent of Gaul.

WE have ſeen that the antient Celtes were in poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of Europe: there is ſcarce a province or part of it, in which they have not left ſome evident monument of themſelves, either in the names of cities, towns, cantons, or of rivers, lakes, and mountains; notwithſtanding which, it muſt not be ſuppoſed they were all of the ſame Celtic extract who inhabited thoſe parts of Europe, either towards the ſea ſide, as Spain, Portugal, and the coaſts of the Mediterranean, or towards the north-eaſt, where they ſeem to have been ſo blended with the Scythians and Sarmatians, that it is impoſſible to aſſert their boundaries on that ſide; all that can be concluded on is, that the Celtes or Gauls plainly appear to have been the firſt that peopled that country. This obſervation leads to a ſolution of a queſtion which may here be made; viz. how, as the Celtes or Gauls formed the greater part of all the Europeans, any part of Europe in particular, as Gallia, or France, came to be more eminently the ſeat of the Gauls? But when we conſider that the firſt ſettlers, as was obſerved before, were always inclined to advance into the more fertile country, as well as more hoſpitable climate, the more northern and Scythian people, in their encroachments, with greater eaſe drove them ſtill farther; and if it ſhould have been a fact (what has been ſuppoſed, from the Greek writers calling Spain Ἰβηρια, Iberia,) that a colony of Iberians, a people bordering upon Mount Caucaſus, poſſeſſed themſelves of part of that country, though it is a ſuppoſition far from being ſufficiently ſupported by hiſtory, and alſo when we reflect that it is a certainty that the Egyptians, Tyrians, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and other nations, ſettled in Spain, we may eaſily imagine how the Gauls were driven together on every ſide, and, as it were, concentrated in that country which more immediately bears their name: in addition to this, their boundaries were farther ſtraitened when the provinces of Noricum, now Auſtria and Carniola, Helvetia, or the Swiſs Cantons, Rhœtia, now Suabia, and the Griſons, and the whole tract which lies between the Alps and the lake of Geneva, were taken from them: the whole Gauliſh extent, after that, reached no farther than from the lake of Geneva to the Pyrenees, having the Mediterranean on the ſouth, the Rhine on the north, and the Britiſh Channel on the weſt: theſe were the limits of Gaul when Cæſar firſt entered it.

C. G. S.

[*To be continued.*]

THREE DAYS AT POTZDAM.

(Continued from page 112.)

Iſland of Potzdam.

THE diſtrict and the town of Potzdam are ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Havel and Nuth. The former of theſe rivers derives its ſource from the north, in the territory of Mecklenburg Strelitz; whence, flowing in a direct ſouthern courſe, it waſhes the banks of Oranienbourg, Spandau, and Potzdam, and continues its courſe to Havelberg, where it falls into the Elbe. The Nuth, riſing in the Electorate of Saxony, takes a northern courſe till it meets the

Havel at Potzdam, where they mingle their ſtreams, and, loſt in the majeſtic Elbe, ruſh together into the German ocean.

Various canals and lakes, deduced from the Havel and the Nuth, contribute with thoſe united rivers to form an iſland of four German leagues, or about twenty-two Engliſh miles in circuit, denominated the Werder, or Foreland, of Potzdam; in which is ſituated the town of that name, with ſeven large villages, out-works, mills, &c.

It may not be improper to ſay a few words of this iſland before we proceed to the town of Potzdam. The diſtrict, inſulated by the Havel and its branches, as above mentioned, is connected with the main land by ſix bridges in different parts. The ſite of the country, though ſtill flat and ſandy, is however ſuperior to that of Berlin, where the river Spree always reminds one of the

——"rura, quæ Liris quieta
"Mordet aquâ taciturnus amnis;"

which with a ſlight alteration we ſhall render by

"Realms, where the lazy *Spree* with lin-
"g'ring train
"Frets a ſtill courſe along the *ſandy* plain."

Not ſo the Havel:—generally dilated to a conſiderable breadth, ſometimes more contracted, but always briſk and clear, her lively current interſects and animates the face of the country. Nor is the landſcape undiverſified by the hillocks, if we may not call ſome of them hills, riſing in ſucceſſion, prettily wooded with birch, pines, oaks, cedar, firs, elms, and other trees of fine growth; glens covered with coloured broom and heath, and matted with aromatic herbs; meadows of rich paſture, fields abounding with grain of all ſorts, beſide vineyards and orchards, diverſify the face of the little iſland of Potzdam.

The Havel is ſo wide in one part, that a village, called Werder, riſes from the middle of it, and forms a picturesque object, by reaſon of its inſulated ſituation. This village contains two hundred and eighteen dwelling houſes, and a thouſand and twenty-five inhabitants, conſiſting of the invalid companies of the King's own Guards, with their families. A bridge over the Havel connects the iſland with the main land; and at the foot of it upwards of two hundred and eighty vineyards, belonging to the village of Werder, and planted ſo long ago as in the thirteenth century, extend along the banks of the river. The vintage produces annually eight hundred pipes of good wine.

The abundance of vineyards in Germany, the produce of which affords a kind of wine ſo very wholeſome, and ſo much liked by the Engliſh, has often induced me to wonder that no one ever attempted to cultivate the growth of that kind of grape in this country. The climate of many of thoſe parts of Germany where the fine Rheniſh and other grape arrives at ſuch perfection being the ſame preciſely as that of many parts of England, it ſhould ſeem that, unleſs the nature of the air in this country, more humid than that of the continent, be found unfavourable to producing the proper quality in the juice, the propagating that kind of grape here might be attended with equal ſucceſs of vintage.

The Town of Potzdam.

POTZDAM, formerly called in the Vandal tongue Pozdupimi, which ſignifies "ſituated amidſt oaks," was originally built by the Vandals.

It is not eaſy to imagine a more ſtriking and pleaſing appearance than that which Potzdam affords. The town, which is very extenſive, is built with the greateſt exactneſs and ſymmetry; the ſtreets, long and ſpacious, are formed by regular rows of houſes of even height and projection, fronted with white

ſtone, and ſimple of architecture: a baker's ſhop bears the appearance of a gentleman's dwelling houſe; the windows, the doors, the roofs, diſplay alike the pediment and the cornice.

The number and the beauty of public buildings, private edifices, palaces, bridges, canals, manufactories, and ſtructures for humane inſtitutions, at once form a fine *coup d'œil;* while no abrupt inequality of appearance ſtrikes the eye by a ſudden tranſition from the magnificence of a royal dwelling or public edifice to the uncomely pent-houſe and caſement of a mean habitation. The intereſt of the view is uninterruptedly kept up, by the eye being led merely from the greater degree of ſplendor and fine architecture to the ſmaller proportion of the ſame appearance. Every body at Potzdam does not dwell in a palace equally ſuperb; but all have a comfortable habitation. This uncommon advantage to the inhabitants is not merely the effect of an elegant taſte thus gratified by decorating the royal town, but originated equally in munificence; for all theſe handſome houſes were built at the King's own expence, and preſented in free gift by Frederick the Second to the owners of the old ones.

However handſome Potzdam is in itſelf, it will afford little pleaſure to thoſe who are not fond of almoſt conſtantly meeting with ſoldiers on chargers and on foot, and of ſeeing ſentry boxes in every ſtreet, and barracks under many a colonnade; beſide hearing drums and martial muſic, and witneſſing military exerciſes of every kind, which are of courſe regularly carried on with the daily preciſion of garriſon duty.

There are nine gates to the town, five of which cloſe it on the ſide of the land, and four are water gates, or quays. All theſe are conſtructed, more or leſs, in a very handſome ſtyle of building. The gate of Brandenburgh is remarkably fine, modelled on the triumphal arch of Hadrian at Rome: Victory, in a quadriga finely executed in bronze, commands the traveller's attention from a conſiderable diſtance as he approaches the town through a long viſta of mulberry trees, which form avenues to almoſt all the five gates. This gate is ſo fine, that his Majeſty Frederick William the Second cauſed one ſimilar to it to be erected at the end of the lime walk at Berlin.

The town of Potzdam is ſituated four German leagues, or about twenty-two Engliſh miles, from Berlin, three and a half from Charlottenberg, two from Spandau, four from Brandenburgh, and one from Werder. The principal roads leading from the town are that of Brandenburgh on the ſide of the empire and Holland; that of Belitze towards Saxony, by Wittenberg and Hall; and that of Ruppin by Nauen, on the rout of Mecklenburgh.

Potzdam, from its poſition, poſſeſſes great advantages for trade and commerce. The river Havel, on the right bank of which the diſtrict ſtands, abounds with fiſh of nearly all kinds: it is ſufficiently broad and deep to admit of veſſels of conſiderable burthen freely navigating; conſequently craft of all tonnage, freighted with merchandizes of all countries, are conſtantly to be ſeen, either clearing outwards or entering. On one ſide the connexion is direct, down the Elbe, with the German ocean; on the other, by the Spree and the Oder, the intercourſe is immediate with the Baltic. Thus the whole navigation of Hamburgh to Breſlau and the reſt of Sileſia, as alſo to Weſt Pruſſia through the Bremberg canal, is obliged to take one and the ſame courſe by the Havel.

An immenſe inland navigation was opened by means of canals, and by diverting the courſe of different branches of the Nuth, as well as by ſinking in many places the bed of the river itſelf. In conſequence of which ſyſtem of aqueduct, ſtrata, of naturally moſt unprolific ſoil, were fertilized, while at the ſame time eaſy means of tranſport were opened for wood, the grand article of firing in Germany, from all the ſurrounding foreſts, and a free circulation of commerce was promoted. By ſuch uſeful inſtitutions the town of Potzdam gradually revived, and in the rapid progreſs of its improvements began to loſe the remembrance of all thoſe calamities which had overwhelmed it during the courſe of the ſeven years' war, when it was taken poſſeſſion of by a victorious enemy, and laid under the heavy contribution of twenty-two thouſand rix-dollars.

Frederick the Second, on his acceſſion to the throne, made choice of Potzdam for his principal place of reſidence, and embelliſhed it with every ornament of art, and enriched it with the benefit of every uſeful inſtitution. It is not in the power of the author, who made but a ſtay of three days there, to give an enumeration of all thoſe works, as well as of the various objects deſerving particular notice in the different large palaces of Sans Souci and Potzdam: neither could he venture in this ſlight ſketch to detail, with that minuteneſs which juſtice would demand, the different beneficent and eleemoſynary inſtitutions, as well as the extenſive and valuable commercial improvements and rich manufactories, which were eſtabliſhed at great expence, and are maintained and improved with extreme munificence, and great advantage to the kingdom, under the proſperous reign of his ſucceſſor Frederick William the Second, which was at its melancholy cloſe at the time the author made his excurſion to Pruſſia.

The Marble Houſe.—The Pfauen Inſel, &c.

It was impoſſible not to notice, and it would be as difficult to paſs over in ſilence, all the beauties and works of taſte in the elegant building which his late Majeſty erected, and denominated (in order to diſtinguiſh it from all the other palaces), the Marble Houſe. If ſplendor, fine taſte, and the charms of cultivated nature and refined art, are the requiſites which entitle a manſion to any diſtinctive name of pre-eminence, no building could better deſerve the appellation of palace than the Marble Houſe, did it not even conſtitute a place of royal reſidence.

In this houſe, which both exteriorly and internally is a fabric formed of the fineſt Sileſian marbles of all kinds, we find beautiful antique ſtatues and buſts, collected by his late Majeſty, beſide a great number of exquiſite paintings by the greateſt maſters, both Italian and Flemiſh, ſelected with the greateſt taſte and judgement. In ſhort, one can only ſay that this building is ſo happily contrived, as to form a moſt cheerful and comfortable dwelling, at the ſame time that the magnificence proper to royalty is viſible in every the minuteſt part of its conſtruction; and the ſaying this, is perhaps pronouncing more in praiſe of the Marble Houſe than can be advanced in favour of moſt other palaces: comfort and magnificence are generally ſuch irreconcileable foes, that it requires an uncommon ſhare of good taſte and addreſs to unite them.---Whoever viſits the Marble Houſe cannot fail to be much ſtruck with the fine proportions of two beautiful urns of Sileſian marble, which are placed at each ſide of the great entrance, and which, from their extremely large dimenſions, are cal-

culated to be ſeen with much effect in perſpective.

I could not but take notice of an avenue leading to the Marble Houſe, conſiſting of very lofty poplar trees, the branches of which, commencing at the baſe of the trunk, form one continued feather of foliage, from the ſurface of the lawn where they grow to the ſummit of the tree. The effect at a diſtance was novel, and created a not unpleaſing variety among the other plantations of a different growth.

In a ſituation which, perhaps, affords the fineſt proſpect to be found in all Brandenburgh, is ſituated a little iſland, of about three Engliſh miles in circumference, the acceſs to which is by a ferry. On this ſpot, denominated the *Pfauen Inſel*, or Iſle of Peacocks, from the number of that kind of bird propagated there, Frederick William the Second cauſed a lodge to be erected, conſiſting of two rooms, with a turret at each end of the building, from the top of which an uninterrupted and extenſive view of the ſurrounding landſcape preſents itſelf. The inſide of this lodge is entirely fitted up and furniſhed with black poplar wood. Nobody who has not ſeen that wood when it is properly worked and poliſhed can form an idea of its beauty, and of the agreeable effect it produces: the ground of it is of a pale yellow colour, with the fineſt ſcrawls in ſable veins and ramifications, forming a beautiful chiaroſcuro etching.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Univerſal Magazine.

A SINGULARLY INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A CHILD, WHO, BEING BORN DEAF AND DUMB, WAS AFTERWARDS TAUGHT TO SPEAK. BY DR. PORTAL.

IT is now about two years ſince M. de Namur-d'Elſée brought to Paris one of his children which had been deaf and dumb from its birth, in order to place it under the direction and care of M. l'Abbé Salvan, a pupil of the Abbé l'Epée, and ſecond tutor in the National School of the Deaf and Dumb at Paris. M. de Namur, preſented his ſon to me, and likewiſe his tutor, giving me at the ſame time a ſtrong recommendation, in caſe I ſhould have occaſion for him.

The lively and open countenance of this young child, who was only eleven years old, intereſted me ſingularly; and after having convinced myſelf, as far as poſſible, that he had no radical defect in the immediate organ of voice, nor in thoſe of ſpeech, I thought it my duty to requeſt his tutor, in the ſtrongeſt terms, not to omit any thing in endeavouring to make him ſpeak; and on this ſubject we had a very long converſation.

Thoſe who are born deaf are inſenſible to ſounds, nor are they poſſeſſed of any object of compariſon by which they can be taught to ſpeak. Nevertheleſs their voice becomes formed in the larynx, that part not being at all affected, for it produces, as in other men, the radical and primitive ſound; but not being able to modify it, or to give it a requiſite perfection, they know not how to form letters or to compoſe words, which are only the conſequence of their junction. Not being able to hear others ſpeak, theſe children cannot imitate them; and how many things do we do, which are merely an imitation of what we have before ſeen done, or that we have been informed *has* been done.

In the courſe of this converſation with the Abbé Salvan, I told him,

1ſt. That phyſiologiſts well knew, and that I was myſelf convinced, from various experiments made upon animals in the French College in 1771, and repeated at the Academy of Sciences ſome years afterwards, that the voice is produced

in the larynx by the contraction or dilatation of the glottis, alſo by the vibrations of the vocal chords, or, as Ferrein proved in 1774, that the organ of the voice was a *wind* and *ſtring* inſtrument.

2d. That the pronunciation of vowels depended principally on the exterior aperture being more or leſs large, the mouth elongated or ſhortened, expanded or contracted.

3d. That the conſonants were formed in the *under mouth*, in the noſtrils, and in the mouth, either by the augmentation or diminution of theſe cavities, by the greater or leſs rapidity of the movements, more or leſs ſlow, ſtrong or weak, of the muſcles, the palate, the cheeks, the tongue, and the lips.

4th. That when acute ſounds are emitted, the larynx is enlarged, and the glottis depreſſed; when grave ſounds are produced, the larynx is depreſſed, and the glottis is more dilated; and, laſtly, that the intenſity of ſound depended alſo on the quantity and force of the column of air which iſſues from the lungs into the larynx by the tracheal artery.

From phyſiological obſervations, I then proceeded to ſome remarks on defects of voice. I obſerved to M. Salvan, that I had been enabled to re-eſtabliſh it, when defective either in ſtrength or regularity, ſometimes by having recourſe to remedies which produced nervous irritability, and ſometimes by weakening it, where it exiſted; that medical men well knew that thoſe perſons who are deprived of the uvula cannot articulate the letter *R*; that thoſe who have the ſtring of the tongue too ſhort cannot articulate the letter *T*; and that thoſe who have the naſal cavities contracted cannot pronounce the letters *M*, *N*; that I myſelf had known a child whoſe uvula was divided into two parts, like two lobes, which occaſioned the letter *S* to be ſounded with every word which it pronounced.

I added, that, as M. Salvan's pupil had no radical defect either in the organ of voice or in thoſe of ſpeech, I did not at all doubt but that he was capable of being taught to ſpeak, and thus furniſh another example in favour of the art of making dumb people ſpeak, which Pierre Contius a Spaniard, Bonnet, Ramirés de Carrion, Wallis, Pereira, and many others, had taught and reduced ſucceſsfully to practice; that I even thought that this might be effected with additional facility, as the child, underſtanding the ſigns invented by the Abbé de l'Epée, and improved by his illuſtrious ſucceſſor the Abbé Sicard, might the more eaſily profit by the inſtructions which would be given him for forming the ſounds. But this method, which is at once new and ingenious, adopted by M. Sicard and the other diſciples of that great maſter, is inadequate to produce a good education, if they do not add to it the power of ſpeech. In fact, one who is born both deaf and dumb, being taught to ſpeak, enjoys many advantages in ſociety which are denied to thoſe who are acquainted only with ſigns and writing: in the firſt place, there are but few perſons who underſtand the ſigns, and writing is nugatory with thoſe who are unable to read, which is the caſe with a very great majority; while he who is enabled to ſpeak can communicate with every man, whether learned or unlearned. A geſture which he ſees made, ſome words which he makes his own, from beholding the motions of the lips, puts him in the way of replying by others. I have ſeen perſons who were born deaf and dumb carry on a converſation very well by merely watching the mechaniſm of ſpeech.

This conference with M. Salvan has produced the moſt happy conſequences; for in a few months afterwards he called on me with

his pupil, who pronounced theſe words--- "*Good day, Mr. Portal.*" He is now capable of reading the longeſt paragraphs. It only requires, in order to expreſs himſelf orally like other men, that habit which he will daily acquire in a very ſenſible degree. He begins to unite, in reading, the terminating conſonant of one word with the initial vowel of the following one. The eliſions of vowels no longer embarraſs him, which is abſolutely aſtoniſhing in a perſon *born* both deaf and dumb. What patience, what ſkill, what ſagacity, muſt M. Salvan have uſed in order to produce ſuch an effect!

There was a queſtion diſcuſſed in one of the laſt ſittings of the Firſt Claſs of the Inſtitute, relative to the inſtruction of the deaf and dumb, occaſioned by an article inſerted in the *Journal de Paris* of the 7 *Germinal* on M. Pereira, a very able inſtructor. I ſpoke of the young De Namur, and of his tutor, which ſeemed to intereſt the aſſembly greatly. I invited M. Salvan to come with his pupil at the following ſeſſion, the 14 *Germinal:* they neither of them had time to prepare themſelves, not having been informed but a few hours previouſly. The tutor ſpoke with unpremeditated fluency, and without arrogance, which operated greatly in his favour. He detailed the means he had employed, and paid at the ſame time a deſerved homage to the method of the immortal Abbé de l'Epée, his illuſtrious maſter. His young pupil was at firſt timid, becauſe he had never yet ſpoken in public: but he ſoon gained confidence, and pronounced, among other things, ſome extremely difficult words: he conjugated *viva voce*, a verb choſen by C. Chaptal, Preſident of the Inſtitute. In order not to occupy too much of the aſſembly's time, he was ſtopped towards the fourth tenſe; he concluded by reading and pronouncing the following ſentence: "*M. Chaptal is Miniſter of the Interior.*" This child begins to communicate eaſily his ideas both by ſpeaking and writing, a thing which is truly ſurpriſing, conſidering the ſmall time which he has paſſed with his inſtructor. His imagination is ſo lively and ſo much upon the alert, that his tutor had ſome difficulty in reſtraining it; and it is only by playing with him, as it were, that he is able to inſtruct him. A taſte for mechaniſm has gained an entire aſcendancy over him, and he has a decided *penchant* towards and a great talent for the arts.

The Abbé Salvan told me, that he found it more difficult to make him pronounce the two letters *N*, *S*, than all the others put together. He was fifteen days occupied with the ſingle letter *N*. I think, and M. Salvan is alſo of the ſame opinion, that out of a hundred who are born deaf and dumb, *eighty* or *ninety*, at leaſt, might be made to ſpeak, by taking them in hand at a proper age. It is clear that in general they are *dumb* only becauſe they are *deaf*, not being hence able to imitate the ſounds of the human voice. What a bleſſing is thus rendered to theſe unfortunate beings, to their families, and to ſociety!

LORD SOMERVILLE'S CATTLE SHEW.

THIS being the third year of the annual exhibition held at Langhorne's Repoſitory, Barbican, Feb. 27 and 28, it is ſcarcely neceſſary to recapitulate the particular objects of this noble patriot; they are well known to be, *the improvement of live ſtock by compariſon of different breeds, and the advancement of any branch of knowledge or practice, appertaining to rural œconomy, generally: in particular the encouragement of breeds of oxen both productive to the grazier and adapted to labour; of the breeds of ſheep furniſhing the fine clothing wool,*

and of the moſt efficacious and beſt adapted implements of huſbandry. One prominent object of Lord Somerville is to diſcourage the over-fattening of cattle, by ſhewing them in their moſt advantageous ſtate; a fact which ought not to be forgotten by the public, with whom it has hitherto been uſual, and indeed too juſt, to aſſociate the ideas of cattle ſhews and exceſſive and waſteful fat. His Lordſhip, in this important particular, has rendered great ſervice to the country; and the example, we obſerved with pleaſure in the account of the laſt Chriſtmas Smithfield ſhew, is about to be followed by that ſociety, oxen for labour being nominated for the enſuing year's prizes, and ſome of the formerly ſtaunchest advocates for over-feeding very candidly giving in their recantation.

PREMIUMS AND CONDITIONS. For pairs of oxen that have worked together three years previous to their being turned to graſs, between April 28th and May 1ſt, laſt; aged between five and eight years, to weigh, when fattened, between 100 and 180 ſtone of 8lbs; the ſtate of the oxen as to fleſh, on the 1ſt of January, 1803, and of the number of days work done by each between that time and the 25th of April following, to be certified by proper witneſſes; alſo that the oxen have eaten no corn of any ſort, or potatoes, and that the ſtraw they uſed was firſt clean thraſhed; the exact weight of oil cake, if any were eaten, to be ſtated. The prize to the beſt pair 30*l*, to the next beſt pair 20*l*, to be equally divided between the grazier and the farmer who worked them, in caſe they ſhould be different perſons. The winning prize oxen to be ſlaughtered on the Friday evening enſuing the ſhew, by pricking them in the ſpinal marrow in the nape of the neck, inſtead of the common barbarous and terrifying method of knocking them down by repeated ſtrokes of the axe. [Lord Somerville, in his Syſtem of the Board of Agriculture, gives a particular account of the facility with which he ſaw cattle *laid* after this mode in Portugal, where he cauſed one of his attendants to learn the practice. Since that period he has humanely uſed his influence and endeavours to extend it in this country, bringing up out of the Weſt the perſon above mentioned every ſhew, for the purpoſe of killing the prize cattle, and ſetting the example to the butchers. At Exeter, and in his Lordſhip's neighbourhood, the new method gains ground.]

For SHEEP, in pens of five ewes each, not in lamb, in a fair ſtore ſtate, that have not been taken from the flock more than ten days before the commencement of their journey to town, or forced beyond the average keep of the flock; the ages of the ewes to be not leſs than ten nor more than thirteen months, which muſt be certified with the keep. A prize of 30*l* to the breeder of the beſt pen. Alſo a prize of 20*l* to the breeder of the beſt pen of five fat wedder ſheep, of any ſhort woolled breed, with or without horns, four or ſix toothed; the exact age, duration of work in the fold, period of fatting, and quantity of food, to be certified.

For the beſt FAT PIG, of any age or breed, a premium of a piece of plate. The judges appointed were Sir John Honeywood, Mr. Aſtley, Mr. Graſton, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Garment, whoſe adjudication was to be read by Lord Somerville, after the dinner, at the Freemaſon's Tavern.

The ſhew excited its uſual intereſt this year, and was fully attended by landed gentlemen, farmers, graziers, ſaleſmen, butchers, woolſtaplers, and agricultural mechanics, from all quarters. The oxen exhibited were about twelve or fourteen pair, conſiſting of the Devonſhire, Hereford, Suſſex, Glamorgan,

that is to ſay, of the chief labouring breeds. There were about fourteen pens of ſheep; South Down, Dorſet, Ryeland, New Leiceſter, Anglo-Spaniſh, &c. The pigs were of the chance-medley breed; all of the faſhionable *tonky*, or Chineſe and Portugal croſſes, and all *pure* lumps of fat, on which, perhaps, the leſs we ſay the better, ſince ſo little can be juſtly ſaid in their commendation.

As to the OXEN, the Devons this year made a moſt conſpicuous figure, fully eſtabliſhing their antient character as the quickeſt feeders in England, and being moſt completely ripe in all points. The writer of this ſaw them with wonder in their fat ſtate, having inſpected them the preceding July, juſt out of work, and off a journey of 150 miles, drawing a waggon, when their bones were far the moſt prominent parts. There were alſo ſome good Hereford oxen, and a very beautiful Suſſex cow, belonging to Mr. Ellman; but as to the Suſſex oxen, they by no means made a favourable diſplay, running ſo much to leg and bone, and to ſuch an exceſſive flatneſs of form; a circumſtance to be wondered at, conſidering the well ſhaped and ſhort legged bulls often produced in that county and in Kent. We truſt the Suſſex breeders will pay a due attention to this defect, in a breed of cattle radically good, and deſervedly celebrated. The Glamorgans, or Pontipoolers as they are called in Smithfield, like the Suſſex, have much length, and are high on the leg, with ſome favourable exceptions; and thoſe of that breed, which his Majeſty ſent, were ſaid to have great ſpeed at work. His Majeſty alſo exhibited a good pair of Herefords, which ſhewed much aptitude for labour.

The moſt attractive article among the SHEEP was a pen of the Somerville or Fitzhead variety, conſiſting of five ewe hogs, from Ryeland ewes, by one of the Spaniſh rams which Lord Somerville brought over with him ſeveral years ſince from Portugal. Theſe were ſmall, but ſingularly well ſhaped, contrary to the uſual idea of ſtock from the Spaniſh croſs, and apparently as likely to take on fat as any breed whatever; which, indeed, was experimentally corroborated by a two year old wedder of the ſame ſort, graſs fed, and weighing about eight ſtone, a moſt convenient ſize, killed for the dinner: it was full of fat, remarkably ripe, and gave the higheſt ſatisfaction at table. The thick, level, and fine fleeces of theſe ewe-lambs, on ſeparating the ſtaple with the fingers, exhibited a rich pile, and beautiful gloſs, extremely pleaſing to the ſight and touch. This wool was adjudged, by the wool-ſtaplers attending, to be worth three ſhillings and two-pence per lb.; that of he South Downs, two ſhillings. Lord Somerville alſo ſhewed a fine full-ſized ewe, Spaniſh and South Down, well ſhaped, and remarkably full on the *fore flank*, or lower extremity of the ſhoulder. Mr. Bridge's pen of Dorſets, both on account of form and wool, were, in the opinion of the writer of this, deſerving of high diſtinction, which ought to be allowed them, ſince they did not prove winners. One pen of South Downs ſeemed to ſhew, by their form and the length of ſtaple on their wool, a faſhionable Diſhley or New Leiceſter croſs; a practice in uſe of late, in order to bring the Down lambs forward in growth and ſize. Of the South Downs ſhewn, it may be generally ſaid they were excellent; the ſucceſsful pen of Mr. Coke, of Holkham, ſuperlatively ſo: in fine, the high character of this juſtly celebrated breed was well ſupported this ſhew. Mr. Coke's largeſt South Down wedder, being ſlaughtered, weighed twenty ſtone two lbs. Mr. Wakefield ſhewed his Suffolk cart ſtallion and a mare. They are moſt active and

uſeful draught cattle, but not of the genuine old Suffolk breed, which is nearly extinct in that county.

The IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY ſhewn were by Mc Dougale and Leſter, thoſe of Mr. Cook not arriving in time. Amongſt others, Leſter's ſmall ſwingling or thraſhing machine; Lord Somerville's two furrow and ſingle ſhared ploughs; a Somerſetſhire waggon with a friction drag; harrows, chaff-cutters; a ſimple and convenient turnip drill.

Mr. Gibbs of Piccadilly attended, as uſual, with ſamples of natural graſs ſeeds; and Mr. Bridge with thoſe of the potatoe oat, now coming into pretty general uſe. Mr. Garrard, the cattle painter and modeller, and Mr. Mayburg, were alſo preſent, in order to take the likeneſs of various high-formed animals. Several expected lots both of oxen and ſheep, in conſequence of accident, did not arrive; to ſuch cauſe alſo was owing the abſence of ſeveral celebrated amateurs.

The exhibition did not cloſe until near five o'clock on Tueſday evening; and about ſix, nearly two hundred and fifty perſons ſate down to a very elegant and very excellent dinner, provided by the liberal hoſpitality of Lord Somerville; who, although he muſt have been conſiderably fatigued by the exertions of the day, preſided at a feſtive board, ſo numerouſly attended, with his accuſtomed ſpirit, cheerfulneſs, and eaſe; apparently ſenſible, in his own breaſt, of the higheſt ſatisfaction, and communicating the ſame feeling to every individual of the company. Nine elegant, and ſome of them, indeed, maſſy ſilver cups, were now placed before the noble Preſident, who, after ſeveral appropriate toaſts, proceeded to the material buſineſs of the day,---the declaration and diſtribution of prizes.

In the firſt place, his Lordſhip announced his reſolution to continue the ſhew and premiums with the following alterations: to ſubſtitute pieces of plate of the ſame value as hitherto, for money; to admit corn fed oxen, and to allow a premium of two and three guineas to ſhepherds who ſhall have raiſed and preſerved the greateſt number of lambs in the year. A ſervant attended with the printed conditions of next year's ſhew, or which is fixed upon March the 5th and 6th next. The allowance of corn-fed oxen is a judicious meaſure, conſidering the preſent and probable price of barley; and the premium for ſhepherds, ſuggeſted by Mr. Ellman and Mr. Smith, gave univerſal ſatisfaction.

The firſt prize was awarded to the Devon OXEN, fed by Mr. H. King, jun., who, as feeder, was intituled to half, or fifteen pounds, in lieu of which he made choice of a ſilver cup: the ſecond prize was carried by Mr. Webber, for his Devon oxen, who alſo choſe a cup; the worker of the oxen doing the ſame. An extra cup was aſſigned to Mr. Hudſon, ſen., as the exhibitor of the beſt *ſingle* ox, the partner of which had been taken ill.

For SHEEP, the firſt prize was adjudged to T. W. Coke, Eſq., whoſe ſaleſman, Mr. Payne, made choice of a capital ſilver cup, in lieu of the 30*l.* Sir Thos. Carr won the ſecond prize with his South Downs likewiſe, and made choice of a cup inſtead of the money.

The prize for PIGS, was won by Mr. Mark Duckitt, ſon of the late celebrated agriculturiſt, to whom was aſſigned a handſome ſilver cup. A ſmall cup was alſo preſented to Mr. Froſt, the King's Bailiff, with ſome very well merited compliments for his exertions on ſo poor a ſoil as Cranbourne Farm. Mr. Bridge was complimented with the remaining cup, as an acknowledgement of the merit of his Dorſet lambs, and on account of the great expence attendant on bring-

ing them from ſo conſiderable a diſtance. His Grace the Duke of Bedford's annual Woburn ſheep ſhearing and cattle ſhew was then announced for the 18th to the 21ſt of June.

The following Noblemen, Gentlemen, and profeſſional men, were diſtinguiſhed amongſt the company at dinner——The Duke of Bedford—E. of Macclesfield—E. of Darnley—E. of Romney—Lords Sondes, Newark, Stair, Sydney, Sackville—Hon. G. Villiers—Sir W. W. Wynne—Sir J. Honeywood—Rt. Hon. T. Foſter and Mr. Grieſſon, from Ireland—Sir W. Geary—Sir H. Vavaſour—Gen. Harcourt—Sir T. Carr—Mitford, Eſq., M.P.—Scudamore, Eſq., M.P., Hereford—Chas. Weſtern, Eſq., M.P.— Worthey, Eſq., M.P. — Fane, Eſq., M.P.—R. Byng, Eſq.— Arthur Young, Eſq.— Perry, Eſq., Merton—Cook, Jun., Eſq., Red-lion Square—W. Sherley, Eſq., Warwickſhire—H. B. Dudley, Eſq—Edmund Tatterſall, Eſq.—Rev. Mr. Trevillian,—and Meſſrs. Kinglake—Dodd—Webber ——Quartley——Gooding -Lethbridge—Charter, all from the weſt. Meſſrs. Davell—Cob—and Whittle, from Kent. Meſſrs. Ellman—Hanſhaw—Hart—Augur— Ball—Flint—Ingram, from Suſſex. Meſſrs. Young—Matravers, Herts. Meſſrs. Tweed—Long, Eſſex. Mr. Buckley, Leiceſterſhire; Mr. Aſtley, ditto. Meſſrs. Gibbs—Bridge—Waters—Claridge, Jun.— King—Ebbs—Warren— Wheeler— Boyce—Giblet—Thomas—Garment—Wright—Fiſher—Hudſon— Maſſey—Bond—Leſter--McDougale--Oakley—Newſom—Laycock, Lambert. Meſſrs. Hill—Exton, from Rutland.

An approving Spectator & Amateur.
Middleſex, 20th March.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS PROPOSED IN THE LAST NUMBER.

QUEST. I. Which are the moſt important epochs in ſacred hiſtory between the creation of the world and the birth of our Saviour?

There is one epoch in the period aſſigned in this queſtion of ſo much importance, that no others can be conſiſtently joined with it. This epoch is the flood, which happened in the year 1656 after the creation of the world. Some doubts have been entertained with reſpect to the preciſe time, from the diſagreement between the copies of the pentateuch in the Hebrew and the Samaritan languages, and the latter is confirmed by the Greek tranſlation of the pentateuch. But as all the Hebrew copies agree in this particular, it ſeems more reaſonable to go by them than by copies of leſs weight and authority.

If we had not the ſuperior authority of ſcripture to aſcertain the fact of an univerſal deluge, the traditions of all nations, and the various marine productions that are diſcovered in the midſt of continents, would lead us to the knowledge of it, and to the time nearly when this dreadful calamity happened. The whole world, except eight perſons, was then deſtroyed; and they were preſerved in a wonderful manner, in a large veſſel capable of bearing the ſhock of the waters, and containing the animals that were ordered to be preſerved. In the traditions of every nation the memory of this veſſel is preſerved, and in many of the number of perſons who were thus the deſtined parents of the new race.

The hiſtory of the world preceding this remarkable epoch is very little known. After the fall of man, the firſt fact mentioned is of a moſt melancholy nature;---the murder of one brother by another. This made a ſeparation of the human race: the murderer with his

family retired far from his parent; and it is remarkable, that in this family we trace the origin of various uſeful arts, ſuch as thoſe of architecture, tent-making, braſs and iron foundery, and muſic. This ſhould teach perſons not to ſet too great a value on ſuch arts or their produce: they may be uſeful to human life, but they are not the only ends of human life. They may be cultivated by the worſt as well as the beſt of human characters.

As the two races increaſed of the murderer and the other ſons of Adam, by degrees affinities were made between them. No regular government ſeems to have been eſtabliſhed: confuſion and anarchy prevailed; and violence, not juſtice, eſtabliſhed each man's rights. To ſuch ſcenes of confuſion an end was put by a flood, but not till a hundred and twenty years had elapſed from the firſt notice given of the approaching event, and repeated exhortations had been made to mankind to correct their impious and cruel proceedings.

Queſt. II. What is an epoch, and what is the uſe of it in chronology?

An epoch is a point of time on which a pauſe is made on account of ſome important tranſaction that then took place. Thus the birth of our Saviour and the flood are called epochs, becauſe in them we reſt and accuſtom ourſelves to date from them other tranſactions. The uſe of them is great in chronology; becauſe ſuch a variety of events has taken place ſince the creation of the world, that if we had not, as it were, reſting places, the memory would be overburdened, and hiſtory would preſent to us nothing but confuſion. By making the birth of our Saviour the great epoch, a diſtinction is made between the heathen and chriſtian worlds, and we can eaſily refer a tranſaction to the period before or after that event.

In the ſame manner, by making the flood an epoch between the creation and the coming of our Saviour, the mind has a reſting place, and by remembering the date 1656 can eaſily bring within ſome compaſs the diſtance of an event from the creation. Other epochs will then be formed, and the great art is to have very few grand epochs, and of numbers eaſily to be remembered: inſtances of this kind will hereafter frequently occur, and in their courſe ſhall be pointed out. The great epoch in the Engliſh hiſtory is the reign of Alfred; and as his death took place in the year 900 after Chriſt, and the number is eaſily remembered, that number, both from the importance of the event connected with it and the eaſe with which it is remembered, ſhould be particularly committed to memory.

Queſt. III. What are the objects the moſt worthy of our attention between the invaſion of this iſland by the Romans and the reign of Alfred?

The chief objects worthy of our attention are the religion of the Druids, the introduction of Chriſtianity, the riſe and fall of the Roman power, the introduction of Popery, the eſtabliſhment of the Saxons in England, and the union of their different governments under one ſovereign.

The religion of the Druids was ſpread over the whole iſland as well as in Gaul and the northern part of Europe. The remains of this ſuperſtition ſtill appear in our cuſtoms, particularly at Chriſtmas, when the churches and kitchens, and in ſome places the parlours and halls, are adorned with green branches, and from the centre of the hall or kitchen is ſuſpended ſome miſletoe, having its appropriate rites. The miſletoe dates its place in the feſtival to the cuſtom, at this time of the year, of the Druids going in great ſolemnity to

cut the miſletoe in the woods to conſecrate to their gods; and the Romans afterwards eſtabliſhing their Saturnalia, or feaſts in honour of Saturn: the two cuſtoms of feaſting and cutting miſletoe have from that time been conſidered as neceſſary appendages to the feſtival celebrated to commemorate the birth of Chriſt.

The ſuperſtition of the Romans took place of that of the Druids; but with it were introduced the principles of the chriſtian religion. That it made conſiderable progreſs in the iſland, however injured by eaſtern ſuperſtition, cannot be doubted, for large monaſteries were eſtabliſhed in Wales; and the author of a great controverſy in the fourth century was a Briton named Pelagius or Morgan. Till the time of Conſtantine, however, it was in the ſame ſtate as in other parts of the Roman empire, ſometimes perſecuted, at other times tolerated; and ſoon after that time, when the Romans quitted the iſland, Saxon idolatry was the eſtabliſhed religion.

The riſe and fall of the Roman power changed materially the face of the country. By the firſt, ſavage manners were removed, civilization introduced, roads made, cities built, and in a great meaſure the country was aſſimilated to other parts of the Roman empire, and governed, comparatively ſpeaking, by many good laws and uſeful inſtitutions. The ſavages were reduced into ſome order, and prepared for government. When the Romans were compelled to relinquiſh their colonies, and to attend to their affairs nearer home, the diſtreſſed Britons, incapable indeed of conducting their own affairs, called in the aſſiſtance of a foreign power, and felt the uſual effect of ſuch aid. They were driven into one part of the iſland, and there on the mountains retained their independence. The Roman invaſion had not civilized them entirely, but they were a better race than their forefathers, who firſt felt the effect, and nobly reſiſted the force of Cæſar's arms.

It is not unuſual to mention St. Auguſtine or Auſtin as the introducer of chriſtianity into England. But this is a great miſtake: he preached a religion which he called chriſtianity to a king of Kent, and converted him and his family. We are, however, to recollect, that previous to this time chriſtianity was the eſtabliſhed religion of the Roman empire, and conſequently of England, and that in the kingdom of Kent of the original inhabitants, many doubtleſs at that time were chriſtians, and were far from pleaſed by this pretended ſaint. The fact is, that he introduced popery, and laid the foundation for that ſubjection to the ſee of Rome which diſgraced the Engliſh character for nearly one thouſand years. The Saxon Prince, converted by him, led the way to the converſion of other princes; but true chriſtianity begins not with palaces: it riſes up to them; but when it proceeds from them, there is always a danger of too great mixture with human policy.

Our anceſtors eſtabliſhed themſelves in this iſland by the force of arms. The Britons, having been kept long in ſubjection by the Romans, had not the ſpirit and union neceſſary for reſiſtance. From the wilds of Germany proceeded a race of men, unacquainted indeed with the civilization of Rome, but poſſeſſing a code of laws which entitle them to our reſpect and veneration. Their religion was idolatrous, and the remains of it appear in the days of our week, as the names of our months bring us back to the ſuperſtition of antient Rome. All their inſtitutions were calculated to inſpire the mind with ſentiments of freedom: they fought under their chiefs, whom they loved for their valour, and they ſubmit-

ted to their councils in time of peace. But implicit obedience was not required, nor would it have been acknowledged. Every Angle was a freeman, and to be treated as ſuch; and the freedom derived from theſe anceſtors ſtill lives in the hearts of their deſcendants. On taking poſſeſſion of great part of this iſland, the Engliſh changed the names of moſt of the towns, rivers, and hills; and the completeneſs of the ſubjection is evident, from the prevalence of the Engliſh language, and the ſmall number of places in which are to be found at preſent veſtiges of the antient Britons.

The Saxons, landing at different times and at different places, naturally occupied the firſt regions of which they took poſſeſſion, and formed in them independent governments. Common intereſt naturally made a common union between them againſt their common enemy the Britons; and when the Britons were completely ſubdued, the uſual diſputes would as naturally take place between the conquerors. They were, however, divided into diſtricts, each of conſiderable magnitude, under one chief; and ſpeaking the ſame language, and agreeing in the ſame cuſtoms, they were more eaſily brought to coaleſce with each other; but it required a happy concurrence of circumſtances, as well as wiſdom and courage, to make that union which firſt placed the crown of England under one perſon.

Queſt. IV. Why do parents complain ſo much of the expence of the education of their children? and why have perſons, when grown up, ſo much reaſon to complain of the ſmall degree of real benefit they have derived from their education?

An old proverb teaches us to cut our coat according to our cloth; but this proverb is not ſeldom neglected in the education of children. It is a faſhion, perhaps, to ſend Miſs to a boarding ſchool, and therefore Miſs muſt go, though ſhe would be much better at home, and learn more from the neareſt day-ſchool in her neighbourhood. It is a faſhion alſo that Miſs muſt learn to dance, and to ſpeak French, and to play on ſome inſtrument of muſic. Theſe things cannot, nor ought they to be taught without expence; but each parent ſhould previouſly conſider whether his means are adequate to that expence, and whether theſe accompliſhments will be real benefits to Miſs when ſhe is grown up. Dancing is taught too early, if it is taught before the child has ſtrength enough to ſuſtain the efforts it requires. Muſic they ſeldom make any proficiency in, and the inſtrument is thrown aſide by Miſs ſoon after marriage; and the French that is gabbled at the boarding-ſchool is ſtill ſooner forgotten. If the parent would teach his child only what is uſeful at each period of his life, he will have little reaſon to complain, even in theſe dear times; and if he cannot afford to ſend his child to ſchool, he ſhould beſtow ſome pains on it at home.

The complaint in after-life is more ſerious. The child, grown up to manhood, is told by the father of the enormous expence attending his education; that he was ſent to ſchool to learn Latin and Greek; had his writing maſters, his dancing maſters, his drawing maſters, his French maſters, &c. &c.; and, to complete his education, was ſent, at an enormous expence, to the univerſity. After all, ſays the parent, what can you do? Can you conſtrue Virgil?----No. Can you conſtrue Homer?----No. Can you write down fifty words of ſenſe in either Latin or Greek?----No. Can you write a legible hand?----No. Can you dance?----I hate dancing. A Frenchman dines with me to day. will you talk French to him?----I can't. What then do you know, after all the money that has been

ſpent upon you?----I know how to ſpend money, if you give it me.

The father is indignant, but let the ſon be permitted, in turn, to queſtion the father. You ſent me, Sir, to ſchool to learn Latin, did you not?----Yes. Which do boys like moſt in general, to work or to play?----To play. How many years was I learning Latin only?---- Three or four years. And then, I think, Sir, I was put into Greek?---- You were. Now, Sir, in the three or four years that I was learning Latin, did you ever aſk me to conſtrue a ſingle line of Latin into Engliſh?----No, really I never did. And after I was put into Greek, did you aſk me to conſtrue a ſingle line of Greek?----No, I can't ſay I did. Did you ever look at my copy-book, to ſee what progreſs I made in writing?----No. Did you ever, Sir, take me to any Frenchmen of your acquaintance, of whom you have ſo many, for me to talk with them?----No. In ſhort, Sir, during the long courſe of years in which I was ſaid to be learning, what pains did you take to ſee whether I made a progreſs in any one thing whatever?

The father, in his turn, is puzzled; bites his lips, and is not ſatisfied. But, ſays he, I paid for maſters to teach you all theſe things, and it is your fault if you did not learn. Nay, Sir, pardon me; but you have acknowledged that boys love play beſt, and in play I was not much behind any of my play-fellows. Where I was left to myſelf, and liked what I had to learn, I learned very well; but in the things which required a little exertion on the teacher's part, it was natural for me to be deficient. The fault muſt lie either in my want of capacity, or in the want of attention on the part of my maſters. With the beſt capacity I might not have learned, for maſters cannot, any more than any other perſons, be ſuppoſed to do their duty if no eye is placed upon them. If, upon coming home at the holidays, you had examined me yourſelf in Latin, or Greek, or writing, &c. &c., you would have ſeen what progreſs I had made ſince the laſt holidays, and would then have judged how far I was fit to go on in the way you had pointed out, and whether I ſhould return to the ſame ſchool again. But you left me to myſelf, and I am a melancholy proof of the natural reſult of boys being left to themſelves.

Queſt. V. Why do we ſee, on the ſecond and third days of the firſt quarter of the moon, its whole face, one part quite bright, the other dark; but in the ſecond quarter can ſee only the bright parts of the moon?

The moon is a round ball, and one half oppoſite to the ſun is bright, the other half is quite dark. We ſee the moon oppoſite to the ſun only at one time, and then we ſee the full face bright; at all other times we ſee only part of the bright face. In the firſt quarter of the moon, the greater part of the bright face is in the part of the ball which we cannot ſee; and we ſhould not ſee the other part, if it were not from the reflected rays of the ſun. The rays of the ſun, ſtriking the earth, are many of them reflected from its ſurface, and ſtrike the face of the moon oppoſed to us, and make it viſible to us. When the moon is only two days old, the bright part has not much power; and the part which, if it were not for the reflected rays, would be dark, is ſeen by us to great advantage. As the bright part increaſes, the dark part is diminiſhed in ſize, and of courſe fewer reflected rays come back to us, and we ſee it leſs clearly every ſucceeding day. At the end of the firſt quarter, half of the face is dark, half light; but the light is too ſtrong for us now to diſtinguiſh the dark part.

QUESTIONS, *to be anſwered in the next Number.*

Which are the moſt important epochs between the flood and the coming of Chriſt?

Which are the objects moſt worthy of attention between the ſettling of England under one ſovereign and its conqueſt by William the Norman?

What is the meaning of Druidiſm, and what were the chief points of Druid faith?

What are the advantages and diſadvantages attending the uſe of glaſs lenſes in lamps for lighting the ſtreets of London?

THE INSPECTOR. NO. III.

"*Whether has the progreſs of ſcience been more conducive to the perfection of uſeful and elegant manufactures; or the improvement of manufactures more effectual in promoting the advancement of ſcience?*"

THE moſt intereſting light in which we can contemplate the ſyſtem of nature, is that in which the various relations, and connections, and reciprocal influence, of the parts individually, as well as of the whole collectively, are preſented to our view. We diſcover no chaſm in the ſeries of exiſtence; no individual or ſpecies unconnected with thoſe that ſurround it, or with the element which it is deſtined to inhabit; nor any ſtation which is not occupied by ſome organized being, adapted to it by the peculiarities of its qualities and functions. The relations of man to the material world, and the particular relations of the parts of his conſtitution to each other (as of his corporeal, for example, to his intellectual qualities), are ſubjects ſtill more important and intereſting, in proportion to the ſuperiority of himſelf to all other beings, and of ſelf-knowledge to all other ſcientific attainments.

The view of man, in his internal and external relations, tends, above all others, to elevate our ideas of that providential intelligence, which foreſaw his neceſſities, ſituated and endowed as he is, and, by the ſingular conjunction of material and mental qualities, pre-ordained him the power to ſupply them in abundance. His organs are therefore adapted with peculiar appropriation to the nature and extent of his faculties; his deſires and propenſities are calculated and apportioned to his ſituation, and opportunities, and means. Of what utility to him would the hand and the eye have been, had he not been endowed with an acuteneſs of mind capable of diſcriminating the nice ſhades of ſenſation which they convey, and of comparing, aſſociating, and retaining the ideas which are thence deduced? Or to what end were he gifted with a mind of ſuch capacious power, had the flexible and accurately ſenſible fingers, been exchanged for rugged and unfeeling claws? It is this wiſe adaptation of internal faculty to the external organization which alone conſtitutes that intereſting and intelligent creature, which ſubdues, in his imbecility, the moſt powerful phyſical force, changes the features of the globe which he inhabits, and even modifies the temperature and action of the elements around him*.

Yet ſome ſceptical philoſophers have reaſoned very differently on this ſubject. Helvetius, particularly, has maintained that the ſuperiority of the human intellect above that of the brute ariſes ſolely from the ſuperior ſtructure of man's corporeal organs; together with ſome other phyſical circumſtances, ſuch as his longer period of life, &c.: and contend that, were a horſe formed with a hand inſtead of a hoof, he might attain to all the ſublime acquiſitions of the human underſtanding.

This, it is obvious, is an aſſumption which muſt remain for ever

* See Kirwan's Eſſay on the Temperatures of different Latitudes.

without proof. We all admit that the mind receives its ideas through the channel of the ſenſes; and that the ſenſe of touch, poſſeſſed by the hand, is the medium through which much knowledge of external things is acquired, and much more accurate knowledge than the humble brute can obtain. In this matter Buffon is correct, and Darwin is not hypothetical.

"Nerv'd with fine touch above the be-
"ſtial throngs,
"The hand, firſt gift of Heaven! to man
"belongs;
"Untipt with claws the circling fingers
"cloſe,
"With rival points the bending thumbs
"oppoſe;
"Trace the nice lines of *form* with
"ſenſe refin'd,
"And clear ideas charm the thinking
"mind."—

The aſſumption of Helvetius, however, is not only deſtitute of proof, but the analogy of all nature is in decided oppoſition to it; for in every kingdom, in every department, in every production, that has yet come under our cognizance, the moſt accurate adaptation of means to ends, the ſtricteſt congeniality of faculties and organs, every poſſible relation of ſituation and circumſtances, invariably meet our obſervation. We are therefore bound to infer, that in this inſtance, in the proportioning of the human capability of acquiring and aſſociating ideas to the external organs of perception, the ſame accuracy of adaptation prevails; and that the intellect of man tranſcends the faculties of all other animals, in its original and intrinſic powers, no leſs than he excels them in the excellence of his organs of perception.

The poſſeſſion of this comprehenſive power, in conjunction with habile organs, is the ſource of our knowledge, inventions, and arts; and this intellect and organization reciprocally aid each other: for as the organs, directed by the mental power, improve the productions and extend the limits of art, theſe productions, mechanical as they are, have a reflex operation on the mental power, and furniſh the means of multiplying its acquiſitions. And it is very queſtionable, whether ſcience has contributed ſo much to the improvement of manufactures, as theſe have aided the progreſs of ſcience.

It is but a ſhort time ſince the man of ſcience deigned to direct his knowledge and attention to the improvement of our manufactures; ſo that the advancement which has hitherto been effected has been frequently the reſult of accident, and ſtill oftener has ariſen from the gradual variations of ignorant empiricism acting upon ſome ſlight practical analogy, and without the aid of ſcientific and general principles. Rational induction has ſeldom led to inventions or practical improvements; and, even at this day of liberal and enlightened opinion, we have too much reaſon to complain that manufacturers plod on, regardleſs of the dictates of ſcience; and to confeſs alſo, in many inſtances, that the ignorant manipulator has attained a perfection in his art, by dint of practice, which he cannot explain, and beyond which the philoſopher finds it difficult to advance. In the art of *tanning*, for example, although we have lately learned the rationale of the proceſs by means of chemical experiment, and have detected the tanning principle diſtinct from its combinations in vegetable bodies, we have not yet been able to improve much upon the common proceſſes of the tanner, and cannot produce the valuable article, leather, equally good, in leſs time, or at leſs expenſe, than he can empirically manufacture it. The manufactures of linen and woollen materials in all their various forms have been improved independently of ſcience; and the mechanical philoſopher, by the invention of various machines, has con-

tributed rather to the acceleration than to the improvement of the proceſſes. Agriculture has advanced to its preſent ſtate principally through the endeavours of the practical huſbandman, and has received little improvement from the ſuggeſtions of ſcience; nor has modern chemiſtry, with its boaſted diſcoveries, yet been able to advance far enough in the theory of vegetable nutrition, to contribute greatly to the improvement of agricultural practices.

In a word, whatever branch of manufactures we examine, we diſcover little credit due to the interference of ſcience, but find that the majority of the high improvements of modern times is to be attributed principally to the induſtry and activity of uneducated individuals, and to that great and prevalent diviſion of labour, which enables the operator to arrive at greater perfection in the confined and leſs complicated work to which his exertions are excluſively directed.

But let us turn to the other ſide of the queſtion; let us examine the ſources whence the mind has obtained many of its valuable ſcientific acquiſitions; and we ſhall have little heſitation in affirming, that the improvement of manufactures has contributed in an eſſential manner to the promotion of natural knowledge. We ſhall illuſtrate this opinion by inſtances relative to one or two of the more important articles of commerce and manufacture.

The elegant manufacture of *glaſs* has been a ſource or a medium of incalculable information. Had we not poſſeſſed glaſs in the perfection in which it is now wrought, "there are many things in heaven and earth which would never have been dreamt of in our philoſophy."—Without it, the "blank paper," as Mr. Locke has called it, of our comprehenſive intellect might have remained, as to phyſical ſcience, but little variegated by the written characters of ſenſation and reflection.

The knowledge which we have acquired by the *teleſcope* is dependant on this manufacture, eſpecially in combination with the working of metals. By this inſtrument we have obtained much knowledge of the heavenly bodies; have diſcovered new planets and ſatellites; have obſerved tranſits, and deduced important aſtronomical inferences; and have reſolved the galaxy into ſtars. We have gained alſo by the eclipſes of the ſatellites the moſt accurate means of aſcertaining terreſtrial longitude; and, by obſerving the creſcent and gibbous forms of the two inferior planets, have thence derived more convincing arguments for the truth of the Copernican ſyſtem.

A ſtill more various, though leſs extenſive, ſource of knowledge has been opened to us by means of glaſs, in its application to the *microſcope*. The ſtructure, and conſequently the economy, of animals and vegetables have been thus inveſtigated and aſcertained to a conſiderable extent; the eye has been enabled to penetrate into a new and hitherto inviſible world, where life is profuſely beſtowed upon the mere atoms, as it were, of organization: the nature of the connecting links in the chain of animal and vegetable exiſtence has been diſcovered; I mean of the zoophyta and lithophyta, or animal plants and mineral plants, as they were formerly denominated, which include the corallines, corals, ſponges, &c. &c. In a word, the minutiæ of every department of nature heretofore inſcrutable by human ſenſes have been expoſed to our free inveſtigation, and their qualities and relations have furniſhed a mine of inexhauſtible enquiry.

Another application of the article glaſs, in the formation of the *air-pump*, has been ſcarcely leſs productive of phyſical knowledge. The

mechanical properties of the atmoſphere have been thus aſcertained; its compreſſibility and elaſticity, its preſſure upon all bodies with a determinate force, its neceſſity to combuſtion, &c.---From the diſcovery of the atmoſpheric preſſure, the phenomena of the riſing of water to a definite height in pumps, &c. have been explained; and from its compreſſibility ſeveral important machines, as fire-engines, have been deduced by the inventive ſkill of man.

Glaſs has likewiſe afforded us the power of diſcovering the nature of a ſublime and extenſive agent in the operation of the globe, the *electric fluid*. For although amber (the electron of the Greeks, from which it derives its name) had developed in a trifling degree one of its phenomena, yet we are indebted to the machines of glaſs for rendering it cognizable to the ſenſes of touch, ſight, and hearing, and for identifying it with the lightning of the clouds.

It will be ſufficient to name the *barometer* and *thermometer*, as inſtruments conſtructed of glaſs, and the ſources of much information in meteorology, and other departments of ſcience; as well as the *priſm*, the origin of all our philoſophy of light and colours, and of our knowledge of the rainbow.

And, laſtly, in the conſtruction of apparatus, in which alone aerial fluids could be confined and inveſtigated, glaſs has afforded us the means of acquiring the moſt valuable additions to our phyſical knowledge. It has impowered us to lift up the myſterious veil which Nature had ſpread over many of her operations from the beginning of time, and to ſcan the grand laws by which ſhe has regulated animal and vegetable exiſtence, and rendered the two kingdoms mutually conducive to the exiſtence of each other. I allude to the knowledge we have obtained, through the medium of chemical inveſtigation, of the compoſition of the atmoſphere; of its pollution by animal reſpiration, and its renovation by the tranſpiration of vegetables; of the compoſition of water; of the laws of animal reſpiration, and its ſuccedanea in air or water, before and after birth; and of numerous important facts in the ecomony of nature, which chemiſtry has preſented to our obſervation within the laſt thirty years.

Theſe are ſome of the various and extenſive ſources of knowledge, which the improved manufacture of glaſs has opened to our uſe. The unthinking manufacturer, toiling with his inſtrument before the furnace, has thus been the remote cauſe of the enlargement of human intellect, and the extenſion of mental acquiſitions. But, although remote his influence, his toil was indiſpenſible to that enlargement and thoſe acquiſitions: for the inſtruments of glaſs were not merely conducive, but were abſolutely eſſential, to the attainment of any portion of that phyſical ſcience which we have mentioned. How long might the monkiſh idlers have pored over the learning of the antients in their cloiſters, without bringing to light one truth from Ariſtotle or Plato ſo important in its practical conſequences as the diſcovery of the atmoſpheric preſſure? And has not the knowledge of nature, which the microſcope alone has furniſhed to the mind, much exceeded all the antient philoſophy; and tranſcended in all probability the volume of ſacred myſteries which the prieſteſs of Eleuſis developed to the initiated in her temple?

Yet great as the additions have been which ſcience has received through the medium of glaſs, the manufacture itſelf, the moſt elegant and beautiful of human productions, has been little indebted to ſcience for its improvement. The potter would probably ſoon diſcover, among the productions of his furnace, that

ſome combinations of earth and aſhes were converted into a vitrified maſs; and gradually to be able to purify theſe materials, or diveſt them of extraneous ſubſtances, was little elſe than a mechanical labour, aided by his common ſenſe. That the vitrification of earths was practiſed in very uncultivated ages, is evinced by the remains of vitrified forts ſtill extant in the north of Scotland.

But from this valuable material, in philoſophy as well as in the arts and comforts of life, let us turn our attention briefly to another mechanical department, and trace ſome of the ſteps of ſcience to which it has afforded eſſential and indiſpenſible aid. The working of *metals* has contributed ſo largely, either immediately or remotely, to almoſt every production of art, that it is difficult to diſcover an inſtance of mechanical production in which it has had no interference. Yet to the proceſs of making *ſteel*, for inſtance, all that ſcience has contributed is the *explanation* of it. For though it had been practiſed for centuries, the late improvements of chemiſtry afforded the firſt true idea of its nature. Manufacturers, taught by blind but ſure experience, had for ages expoſed iron to heat, wrapped in leather, paper, or other combuſtible ſubſtances, but never dreamt that the valuable property which it thus acquires, of becoming hard by ſudden cooling, and again ſoft and malleable by ſlow cooling, depended upon a portion of charcoal which it imbibes from the combuſtible matters around it. To the other metallurgic proceſſes ſcience has made but ſmall contributions; but theſe proceſſes, in conjunction with the manufacture of glaſs, have contributed largely to the advancement of ſcience.

The conſtruction of mathematical and aſtronomical inſtruments has been of eſſential utility to philoſophy; and the accuracy of thoſe of Engliſh artiſts has made them in requeſt in all parts of the globe. Conjoined with glaſs, metals have been conducive to the acquiſitions of philoſophy, derived through the medium of the teleſcope, mircoſcope, air pump, and electrical machines; for in ſome of theſe inſtruments their uſe is ſcarcely leſs to be diſpenſed with than the glaſs itſelf. And, above all, the application of metals to the manufacture of types for printing has produced ſuch an accumulation and multiplication of every ſpecies of knowledge, that ſcience and literature have been preſented in abundance to thoſe enquiring minds, who would otherwiſe have obtained but a ſcanty portion; and it has been diffuſed, like the rain of heaven, among the thoughtleſs multitude, who would otherwiſe have grovelled through their day in dark and undiſcriminating ignorance. This ſingle reſult of the excellency of our workmen in metallurgy has added more to the body and ſum of knowledge, has contributed more to multiply enlightened minds in the world, than has been contributed by ſcience to the improvement of all the manufactures that exiſt. Well may we repeat, with Darwin,

"The hand, beſt gift of Heaven! to man
"belongs."

But, leaving the excluſive conſiderations of ſcience, we may ſtep aſide to take a digreſſive but important view of the influence of thoſe mechanical operations on the enlargement of intellect, and extenſion of power. "The working of metals," to borrow the words of an ingenious and philoſophical lecturer, * "is a branch of technical chemiſtry; and it would be a ſublime, though a difficult taſk, to aſcertain the effects of this art upon the progreſs of the human mind. It has afforded to man the power of defence againſt ſavage animals: it has enabled him to build houſes, cities, and ſhips: and to model much of the ſurface of the earth

* Mr. Davy, of the Royal Inſtitution.

after his own imaginations of beauty. It has furnished instruments connected not only with his sublime enjoyments, but likewise with his crimes and miseries; it has enabled him to oppress and destroy, to conquer and protect."

We have, then, every reason to conclude, that science, on the whole, has been advanced through the medium of certain articles of manufacture, in a degree far superior to any advancement of manufacture which it has contributed to produce. There are many manufactures, in reality, which are totally unconnected with science, neither improving it, nor receiving any improvement from it; the offspring of mere mechanical industry. Of those where there exists a reciprocal operation, or where science can interfere, it is evident how much the advantage is on the side of the latter.

And this conclusion leads us to view the importance of commerce with additional admiration. While we consider it as a medium of comfort, of wealth, and of civilization, its value will be enhanced in our estimation by the farther consideration of its influence in extending our knowledge, not only by communication with distant and various regions of the globe, but, indirectly, by exciting the improvement of those manufactures which are essential as instruments in the prosecution of science. T.

QUESTION to be discussed in the ensuing Number.

"Does the study of the fine arts, and especially of poetry, tend to the improvement of practical morality?"

THE BABILLARD. NO. III.

Come like shadows; so depart!
SHAKESPEARE.

Petrarca.

EVERY man thinks himself of importance to a certain degree, according to the various circumstances which have attended him through life; but, perhaps, this self-complacent idea was never carried to a greater excess than by the venerable patriarch of Italian poetry. He found, or rather imagined, that his letters were intercepted and opened on the road by men of taste, for the purpose of transcribing the ingenious sallies, or the flashes of eloquence, with which they should happen to be interspersed. But at length, says the bard, they grew weary of this modest and orderly species of theft, and retained his packets, that they might save themselves the trouble of transcribing them. Disgusted at this violation of the laws of civilized life, hostile to all the confidence of intercourse and society, he formed the determination to write no more. This resolution he announced in one of his letters, in which he takes leave of his friends in a formal manner, ending "*Valete amici; valete epistolæ.*"

An Original Sonnet:

By QUEEN ELIZABETH. 1555.

O FORTUNE! how thy restless, wav'ring state
Hath fraught with cares my troubled wit!
Witness this present prison, whither fate
Hath torn me, and thy joys I quit.
Thou caus'dst the guilty to be loos'd
From bands wherewith are innocents enclos'd;
Causing the guiltless to be straight reserv'd,
And freeing those that death had well deserv'd:
But by her envy can be nothing wrought;
So God send to my foes all I have thought.

David Garrick.

WHEN this great actor was at Paris, he visited the celebrated Madame Clairon. In the course of his conversation with her, he asked her if she had ever heard of the Gamut of the Passions. She expressing her ignorance of what he

meant, he immediately with his voice and countenance ran over the whole ſcale and compaſs of them, beginning with the moſt ſimple, and gradually proceeding to the moſt complex.

A friend of Mr. Garrick aſking him why a whiſper of his was heard throughout the whole theatre, whilſt the loud acclamation of many of his colleagues was occaſionally completely unintelligible, "The blockheads," replied he, "have no idea of diſtinctneſs in their ſpeaking; they know not how to acquire

"A temperance that may give it ſmooth-
"neſs."

Mr. Garrick had been told, that no more letters of Junius were to appear in the Public Advertiſer. He mentioned to one of the noblemen about the court what he had heard. Junius, who had his eyes every where, was informed that Mr. G. had given this intelligence. He cauſed a letter to be ſent to him at the theatre, juſt as he was going upon the ſtage to play one of his great parts. The letter was virulent and abuſive, hinting to him, that he might well be contented

Plauſu ſui gaudere theatri,

and not interfere in politics. The letter produced its effect, and this wonderful actor for once played ill.

Gomberville

PUBLISHED the very curious "*Memoires du Duc de Nevers*," in 2 volumes: they begin at 1574, and go down to 1595. He was a quiet, inoffenſive man of letters, and reſided chiefly with the illuſtrious hermits of Port Royal. He made this ſimple and elegant epitaph for himſelf:---

Les grands chargent leur ſepulture
De cent eloges ſuperflus;
Ma naiſſance fût fort obſcure,
Et ma mort encore plus.

Whilſt pompous epitaphs in trophy'd ſtate
The tombs embelliſh of the rich and great,
Few words my humble lot may teſtify—
Obſcure I liv'd, and more obſcurely die.

Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's.

THIS learned divine having married a lady of a rich and noble family without the conſent of her parents, was treated by them with great aſperity. Having been told by the father that he was to expect no money from him, the Doctor went home, and wrote the following note to him: "John Donne: Anne Donne: *undone.*"---This quibble had the deſired effect, and the diſtreſſed couple were reſtored to favour.

It was ſaid of Donne, as of Picus de Mirandola, that he was rather born wiſe than made ſo by ſtudy; yet, as his biographer tells us, "he left behind him the reſultance of fourteen hundred authors, moſt of them abridged and analyſed with his own hand."

Godeau, Biſhop of Venice,

USED to ſay, that to compoſe was an author's heaven; to correct his work, an author's purgatory; but to correct the preſs, an author's hell.

Donatello.

THE enthuſiaſm of ardent and of forcible minds appears madneſs to thoſe who are dull and phlegmatic. The pleaſure it inſpires is the greateſt and moſt independent remuneration that men of genius receive for their efforts and exertions.—Donatello, the great Florentine ſculptor, had been long working at his ſtatue of Judith; and, on giving the laſt ſtroke of the chiſel to it, he was heard to exclaim, "Parla! ſpeak now! I am ſure you can!"

ORIGINAL CRITICISM

For March 1804.

ART. XIII. *Life of Geoffrey Chaucer, the early English Poet, including Memoirs of his near Friend and Kinſman, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter; with Sketches of the Manners, Opinions, Arts, and Literature of England, in the Fourteenth Century. By William Godwin.* 2 *vol.* 4*to.* 1803.

(Concluded from Page 150.)

THE length to which we have already extended the preſent article compels us to bring our account of it to a concluſion in the preſent number, as we, like Mr. Godwin, find the materials growing under our hands. Indeed, were it not ſo, we are bewildered in ſuch a maſs of extraneous, trivial, and unimportant matter, that it would not only be impoſſible, but uſeleſs, to fatigue our readers with even an abſtract of the multifarious crudities which disfigure every page of the preſent work.

If we had to regret in our review of the firſt volume, that Chaucer ſeldom made his due appearance on the ſcene, how much additional cauſe have we to condemn the ſecond! The reader will be aſtoniſhed to learn, that in 580 quarto pages little more than FIFTY of them are unequivocally allotted to the real and proper object of the work. No—this would not have ſuited our author's comprehenſive genius: he muſt tell us all that he learnt at ſchool; all that he has acquired ſince; all that can be learnt hereafter; and more than any body will believe or read.

We are peſtered and plagued with whole pages of common place hiſtorical matter, retailed (ſometimes in a *new* dreſs we allow) from Hume, from Froiſſart, from Lowth, and other ſources; we are carried to the wars of Edward the Black Prince, and left to ſicken with his men in the unwholeſome climate of Valadollid; we are told an hundred times of the battles of Creſſy and of Agincourt; we are informed, aye and minutely too, of the proceedings of Wicliffe and of Wykeham; we are regaled with all the acts, &c., of the good parliament; *how* John of Gaunt took upon himſelf the office of maſter of the ceremonies at the coronation of his nephew; *how* he retired to privacy, and would not be ſeen to have a hand in the political meaſures of his reign; *how*, after he was married, he committed a naughty trick with Catherine Swinford, "not having abjured the feelings of a man," and uſed to go into the nurſery for that purpoſe; *how* Chaucer was a priſoner in the tower, and, "being conſidered as a perſon of inferior conſequence," was obliged, "*perhaps**," to give up his comfortable lodgings there "to make room for ſome ſtateſman of a loftier title,' who had no ſooner got eaſy in his new apartment, than he was "conducted to the ſcaffold!" *How* honeſt old Geoffrey had a converſation in Friday-ſtreet with another man, which ſaid converſation (which is given at full length to the reader, in the manner it *might* have been carried on) ſhews that the aforeſaid Geoffrey "was a character not faſtidious enough to refuſe to intereſt itſelf in trifles, and frank, even, and affable, in his intercourſe with mankind;" *how* Hudibras "chills and contracts, as it were, the *veſſels* and ALLEYS of the heart;"

* This is a ſingularly uſeful word to Mr. Godwin, by which he introduces the moſt trivial, the moſt abſurd, and the moſt anile arguments, that ever diſgraced the pages of an enthuſiaſtic viſionary. We pity the writer ſincerely: but experience makes us pity much more thoſe who are compelled to *read* his writings.

how Miſter Chaucer, after ſeventeen years abſence, took a trip down to Woodſtock, to pay a viſit to his "old acquaintances, the hills, the ſtreams, and the vegetable ſhade;" *how*, when he got there, he was aſtoniſhed to find what he left a *twig*, grown up to a large, "a vigorous, and a hardy tree!!" and that, being convinced it *was* once the *twig* he left, it "demanded from him a *ſort* of *reverence!!*" *how* he was fixed in the ſtation of comptroller of the cuſtoms, and became daily familiar and converſant with "cockets and dockets,"—"ſugar caſks and beer butts!!" and laſt, not leaſt (for we have abundant reaſon to congratulate ourſelves upon it), *how* Mr. Phillips, his bookſeller, "who is profeſſionally converſant with *matters of this ſort*" (i. e. BOOK-MAKING, and we give Mr. Godwin full credit for his aſſertion), *ſagaciouſly* informed him, "that two volumes in quarto were as much as the public would allow the title of his book to authorize;" and that it would be in vain to produce a work "which no one will purchaſe or will read."—Truly, Mr. Godwin, thy bookſeller hath performed a commendable piece of ſervice, and we do moſt cordially thank him for his interference, as it is impoſſible to ſay to what lengths thou mighteſt have gone: though we fear thou wert ſtopped too late, and that thou wilt yet find no one will purchaſe, nor will any one read, thy work—Reviewers excepted!

"Friend, in your *Biography* I'm griev'd
"So very much is ſaid;
"One half will *never be believ'd*,
"The other, *never read*."

We cannot ſo far treſpaſs on the patience and good ſenſe of our readers, as to venture to offer them any thing like an *analyſis* of this moſt heterogeneous amalgamation of puerile conceit, unauthorized inſolence*, and ſickening verboſity. Yet, before we diſmiſs it entirely from their attention, we muſt beg leave to offer a few deſultory remarks.

At p. 61 of the ſecond volume, we are informed of Chaucer's firſt penſion; but Mr. Godwin, not content with telling us that he *had* a penſion, good-naturedly informs us of the value of it, with all the plodding accuracy of a banker's clerk: this, however, with a little ſtretch of good nature, we were diſpoſed to overlook, when, lo! in the next page, we found a whole hiſtory of penſions! and a bead-roll of names to whom they were granted! "It may be INSTRUCTIVE to add here a *few* examples of the gratuities beſtowed by Edward III upon perſons of different claſſes and profeſſions in ſociety, for the purpoſe of illuſtrating the degree of eſtimation which it was the habit of theſe times to annex to ſuch claſſes or profeſſions," p. 62-3. It *was* probably inſtructive to the author; at leaſt it was *profitable*, for it helped to eke out his book; but we believe no reader will thank him for his friendly information.

With what valorous fortitude does our author defend and vindicate his favourite, the renowned John of Gaunt! With no additional hiſtorical data; with no deciſive proofs; with no evidence beyond what has already been produced and argued from by preceding writers, Mr. Godwin yet endeavours, by the mere force of *anile reaſoning*, to build a reſplendent ſuperſtructure to the reputation of his hero. Had he been enabled to adduce any new facts hitherto unknown to the world, which

* We mean with regard to other authors whoſe names are held ſacred by every lover of learning and genius. Mr. Godwin is, in this reſpect, more diſguſting in his language than any writer we ever met with.

would have thrown a different light upon the ambiguous conduct of that prince, then he might have conſidered himſelf at liberty to deduce ſuch arguments as thoſe facts would authorize. But, as it is, he only endeavours to reaſon differently upon the old evidence: the queſtion therefore is, whether the facts, as now known and accredited by the literati, will bear him out in his opinions?—If they will, he deſerves high commendation for his ſuperior acuteneſs of intellect; if they will not, he has merely been inditing nonſenſe: in our opinion, the latter is the caſe; and we are ſtrongly tempted to believe that *ours* will be the opinion of every reader who peruſes his laboured vindication of the Duke of Lancaſter with adequate attention.

Should any of our readers be anxious to enjoy a ſpecimen of what may be termed the *true abſurd*, we will venture to aſſert, that no pages of Engliſh literature ſo completely offer that ſpecimen as thoſe of our author from 149 to 158. We alternately ſmiled at his ſimplicity, and pitied his arrogance. Blunder upon blunder is heaped up in undiſtinguiſhed confuſion, and every line contains in itſelf a palpable contradiction of terms. Chaucer, he ſays, *muſt* have been "eager to commemorate his interview with this venerable patriarch (*Petrarca*) of Italian literature;" and therefore rather choſe to confeſs "his obligation to *him*" for the tale of *Patient Griſildis* than to Boccaccio, from *whom* he actually learnt it, and with whoſe Decamerone he was "*familiarly acquainted.*" Now mark, reader, how our pſeudo-logician

"Reaſons, Goddeſs, about it and about it!"

If Chaucer was *familiarly* acquainted with the Decamerone of Boccaccio, he muſt certainly have read in that work the tale of Griſildis. But he chuſes, ſays Mr. Godwin, "to confeſs his obligation for it to Petrarca rather than to Boccaccio;"—for why? becauſe he wiſhed to commemorate "his intercourſe with this venerable patriarch."—Very well: but ſtill Chaucer *could not*, by any reaſoning in the world, be ſaid to have *learnt* it from Petrarca. Probably not, ſays Mr. Godwin, but I have nothing to do with reaſon: ſophiſtry is my weapon; to make a book is my object; and to write bombaſt is my glory; and I "defy all the ingenuity of criticiſm to invent a different ſolution for the ſimple and deciſive circumſtance of Chaucer having gone out of his way," &c.; to mention that he

"Lern'd it at Padowe of a worthy
"clerk,
"Fraunceis Petrark."——

But may we be allowed, Mr. Godwin, to hint, that your ſophiſtry is ſo thin, that fools can ſee through it, as well as the "ſpawn of a more recent period?"* p. 184; and that, ſpite of all your ridiculous endeavours, you have ſtill unwittingly made the venerable Chaucer the promulgator of a FALSEHOOD; for, not content with *ſuppoſing* one thing, and *abſolutely* affirming *another*, you proceed to ſay, "if Chaucer *learned* the hiſtory of Griſildis from Petrarca, at Padua (*and it would imply an idle and wanton imputation upon the veracity of Chaucer to doubt it*), &c.;" thus maintaining in one page what you flatly deny in the other. But to trace you through all the windings of your erratic courſe would be an endleſs and a uſeleſs taſk: we will, therefore, only obſerve, that theſe few pages of thine may juſtly boaſt of more ridiculous reaſonings, more bloated

* This, gentle reader, is the "unſophiſticated" term by which Mr. Godwin deſignates Reviewers. We would not have explained it to thee, only that we fear thou art unacquainted with the language of Billingſgate!

language, more ſilly conjectures, and more repeated contradictions, than can be found in any other work that ever iſſued from the preſs.—Again, who can chooſe but ſmile when reading ſuch miſerable bombaſt as the following?

"It muſt have been a ſtriking object to Chaucer, to behold this *greyheaded* yet *impaſſioned* poet in a period when the gift of poetry was ſo exceedingly rare; this correſpondent of popes, of ſtates, and of emperors; this poet, who had been crowned by Paris and Rome, and from whoſe compoſitions Chaucer's *infant lips* had, *perhaps*, firſt drunk in the NUMEROUSNESS of verſe. Petrarca was intereſting to Chaucer, becauſe Chaucer ſaw in him, as it were, the lineal deſcendant of the Ciceros, the Virgils, and the Ovids of Italy, in the days of its claſſical greatneſs. Chaucer was intereſting to Petrarca for a different reaſon*. He came from the *ultima Thule*, the *penitus toto diviſos orbe Britannos*; that country which the *wantonneſs* of more genial climates, among the antients, had repreſented as perpetually enveloped in fogs and darkneſs. To later times the literature and poetical genius of Britain is familiar; no tongue *ſo barbarous* as not to confeſs us equals, while, in reality, we are, in intellectual eminence, the maſters of mankind. But this was a *ſpectacle* altogether unknown in the times of Petrarca. The *diſcovery* he made was ſcarcely leſs ASTONISHING than that of Columbus, when he reconnoitred the ſhores of the Weſtern world!!! *He interrogated his gueſt; he propoſed to him his moſt trying and difficult criterions*; he exchanged with him the GLANCES OF THE MIND, and the FLASHES of a POET'S EYE."—"We may imagine how he anſwered the ordeal of the Italian, and *ſtood up to him (like a Broughtonian, or a pupil of Belcher)* with the *ſober and manly conſciouſneſs of a* POET TO A POET (*as much as to ſay "Dam'me, I'm as good as you"*). Petrarca *heſitated, ſuſpected*, and at length became wholly a convert; he *embraced* the WONDROUS STRANGER from a *frozen clime*, and *foreſaw*, with that *fort* of inſpiration* which attends the cloſing period of departing genius, the future glories of a Spenſer, a Shakſpeare, and a Milton!!!" p. 151.

Canſt thou perceive it poſſible, courteous reader, for any burleſque to go beyond this? Such a ſpecimen, we confidently preſume, will ſuffice for thee, who may'ſt in the preſent inſtance firmly rely upon the old adage, "*pars pro toto.*"

The next valuable piece of information which we meet with, is, that "it is a great miſtake to ſuppoſe, as we find it repreſented in ſeveral common books, that wine continued to be ſold in England as a cordial by the apothecaries only, till after the year 1300." But this ſimple obſervation prepares the way for a convenient diſſertation on the uſe of wine in the fourteenth century; its price in 1199 and in 1383; an account of wine meaſures; the dimenſions of a PITCHER! and the imputed connection between wine and poetry! We mention this circumſtance, as it may, perhaps, be uſeful to be known, particularly to needy authors who want to make a quarto, and bookſellers who are ready to connive at any meaſure for deluding the public.

We were not a little ſurpriſed to find Mr. Godwin acknowledging that marriage is a form "eſſential to the maintenance of the eſtabliſhed order of ſociety." Truly, repentance is a godly virtue!

The following may be given as another, and a *laſt*, inſtance of Mr. Godwin's peculiar mode of reaſoning. Speaking of Chaucer's impriſonment, he proceeds to imagine what the venerable Poet did while thus held in "durance vile." Ex. Gr.

* We may ſafely ſay, that Mr. Godwin is intereſting to *his* readers *for no reaſon*.

* We ſhould like to be informed what *ſort* of inſpiration this is.

"Caſt down among common men, he yet did not feel like a common man. In this uncertainty, humiliation, and ſolitude, he recollected his former purſuits, the cheriſhed viſions of his happier days, and became AGAIN AN AUTHOR. *It is likely* that he was forbidden the viſits of his friends; but, by the magic power of fancy, he *called about him celeſtial viſitants. It is likely* that a *jailor* or a *turnkey* was planted in his apartment, under pretence of checking unlicenſed attempts at correſpondence or eſcape, but, in reality, ſerving only to exclude him from one of the beſt inheritances of man — the power of being alone in the ſilence of *elemental nature*, and with his own thoughts:" p. 476.

It is likely that, when Mr. Godwin wrote this, he was probably in want of ſomething better to do; *it is likely* that his readers will ſincerely wiſh it had never been written; *it is likely* that he was *compelled* to do it, to make up the number of ſheets wanting; or, moreover, *it is likely* he did it to gratify his own partiality for inflated nonſenſe. But, alas! it is very *unlikely* that it can have any other effect than that of exciting a ſmile at the wild reveries of a modern philoſopher, of a man who ſuppoſes that "mind will one day be omnipotent over matter."

Innumerable inſtances of ſuch petty and trifling argumentation might be produced from the volumes before us *; but they would anſwer no farther purpoſe beyond what has probably been gained by thoſe already brought forward; they would conſiſt merely of a nauſeous repetition of ſimilar errors, inconſiſtencies, and *verbiage*. We therefore cloſe the book *(for ever we hope)*, and congratulate ourſelves upon the termination of a taſk which has proved to us, in every ſenſe of the word, laborious and irkſome.

Conſidered as a piece of Biography, it cannot advance any one claim to approbation; for it is diffuſe without learning, minute without novelty, and arrogant without inveſtigation. The deſign of the work has evidently been conceived in the true ſpirit of modern book-making,---a fallacious title which keeps the word of promiſe to the eye only. What relates to Chaucer might and ought to have been compriſed in a five ſhilling 8vo volume: what is brought forward upon other topics, multifarious, irrelevant, and confuſed, had better been conſigned to the flames. We do not wiſh to ſee the ſentiments of other men, of genius far, far ſuperior to our author, obtruded upon us in his own BABYLONISH DIALECT, as the reſult of his individual meditations. The language is a mixture of meanneſs, turgidity, and hyperbole. What may be termed really good writing is baniſhed from every page. When he would be familiar, he becomes vulgar; when he wiſhes to riſe to the dignity of deſcription and reaſoning, he becomes affected and obſcure; when he would attempt any thing like the inſpiration of language, he is turgid, bombaſtical, and ridiculous. Often he preſents a medley mixture of all theſe qualities in the ſame page; and then it is difficult to ſuppreſs the mixed emotions of pity and deriſion. His contumelious language with regard to preceding writers of the greateſt eminence deſerves to be reprobated in the ſtrongeſt terms of diſapprobation; it is the vile propenſity of ignorance and conceit, and muſt diſguſt every liberal, candid, and ingenuous reader. On the whole, we may ſafely characterize the preſent work as the deſultory effuſion of a confuſed head, and deſtitute of every thing which can inſpire its author with the hope that it will exiſt beyond the current year; though we

* As at p. 559. "*It is likely* that Thomas Chaucer ſtood by and ſaw the remains of his father quietly depoſited in the grave. *It is likely* that his funeral was attended by his nephew Beaufort, Biſhop of Lincoln, &c. &c. &c."

have been informed that a *fecond* edition in *octavo* is about to appear.—*Credat Judæus Apella.*'

ART. XIV. *Letters to a Young Lady on a Courſe of Engliſh Poetry. By J. Aikin, M.D.* 1 *vol.* 12*mo.* 1804.

WE ſat down to peruſe the preſent work with no ordinary degree of expectation, ariſing from the well known abilities of its author; hoping to find our toils converted into pleaſure, and our minds releaſed from that painful ſtretch of thought which neceſſarily accompanies the inveſtigation of any obſcure, complicated, or ill arranged compoſition. It is, therefore, with ſome degree of regret that we are compelled to ſtate our diſappointment, and to ſay, that, in *our* opinion, ſuch a volume might have been produced by any ſchoolboy very ſuperficially acquainted with the poets of his native country. We meet neither with originality of criticiſm, profoundneſs of reſearch, nor novelty of argument; we are neither ſurpriſed by the detection of recondite errors, nor pleaſed with the reconciliation of apparently diſſonant parts: no bibliographical information is diſplayed, no critical acumen, no claſſical alluſions, no apt illuſtrations; every thing is dull, is common place, is ſuperficial; every thing appears like the firſt attempt of a literary tyro, noting down as he reads ſuch obvious remarks as muſt occur to the moſt unpractiſed mind. Indeed, the very title of the work and the work itſelf are a complete contradiction; for the productions of almoſt every poet, if treated with ſufficient ſkill and appropriate availability, would ſometimes require even a *greater* ſpace individually than is here allotted to the whole corps of Engliſh Poets! We cannot, in juſtice, conſider theſe trifling remarks as the reſult of Dr. Aikin's ſeverer ſtudies, or more ſerious inveſtigations; they ſurely muſt have been either the abortive produce of his youthful meditations, or the *namby-pamby* honey-drops (for we cannot dignify them with the name of criticiſms) of the young lady herſelf to whom they are oſtenſibly addreſſed.

It cannot be expected, after this general expreſſion of diſapprobation, that we ſhould give any minute analyſis of the work before us; but there are a few remarks that ſuggeſted themſelves to us at the time of peruſal, which we ſhall offer to the conſideration of the author.

We were in ſome degree ſurpriſed to find him gravely commenting upon, and hyperbolically praiſing, the frigid ſimile of the deſtroying angel in Addiſon's Campaign, which has been ſo clearly ſhewn, by a truly elegant writer and ſound critic, to "betray a great poverty of imagination, by an inſipid repetition of one thought in different expreſſions*."

At p. 81, Dr. Aikin is in doubt whether the "Eloiſa" of Pope can be "properly recommended to a lady's view!!" Moſt aſſuredly not to a woman of virtue. Its ſentiments, its language, and its deſign, are all eſſentially impure, and groſſly licentious; all turning upon the moſt diſguſting and filthy of our appetites, and painting the vileſt images in the moſt vivid and luxuriant phraſeology. Can there, then, for a moment exiſt a doubt, whether *ſuch* a work be proper for a lady's reading? The expreſſing ſuch a doubt can only be equalled by gravely queſtioning whether "Petronius Arbiter," and the "Memoirs of a Woman of Pleaſure," would be unfit for the peruſal of a modeſt female. Nor is Dr. Aikin more happy in his remark, that "the impreſſion ſuppoſed to be left by the ſtory upon better regu-

* Vide "Letters concerning Taſte, &c. &c." p. 33. Dodſley. 1771.

lated minds is that which prompts the prayer,

" Oh! may we never *love* as *theſe* have
" lov'd!"

There is a great ambiguity attending this prayer. It may as eaſily relate to the mutually fatal puniſhment as to the *immorality* of their illicit connection; and hence it cannot be conſidered as decidedly condemning the dereliction of chaſtity and virtue.

At page 77, Dr. Aikin recommends Pope's Tranſlation of Homer to the peruſal of his pupil. At p. 86, in the *ſame letter*, he tells her, that ſhe will be a " better judge of the uſe of machinery in an epic poem, in conſequence of her acquaintance with Homer;" and at p. 89, he talks to her of the ſkilfulneſs of Pope's Parodies of the Meonian Bard. Truly ſhe muſt be a moſt rapid reader, and ſuch a one as would prove ſerviceable to a circulating library.

At p. 102, Dr. Aikin ſays, that Pope's Prologue to Cato " not only ſtands at the *head* of all prologues, but is ſcarcely ſurpaſſed in vigor of expreſſion and elevation of ſentiment by any paſſage in his own works." How thoroughly ſuperficial is this remark! Had he forgotten Johnſon's Prologue on the opening of Drury-lane theatre, 1747?---No---for he calls it (p. 275), " the fineſt prologue our language can boaſt, with the exception, *perhaps*, of Pope's to Cato." Here is a qualified *perhaps:* before it was *certain* that Pope's ſtood " at the *head* of ALL prologues." But to a mind duly ſenſible of poetic excellence there can be *no* doubt that Johnſon's is far ſuperior. Where has Johnſon ſuch lines as theſe:

To wake the ſoul by tender ſtrokes of
art,
To raiſe the genius, and to mend the
heart.——

Such plays alone ſhould pleaſe a Britiſh
ear,
As Cato's ſelf had not diſdain'd to *hear*.

Beſides, the very tendency of Pope's Prologue is eſſentially immoral; it recommends ſuicide, and praiſes the man who was guilty of it; and ſays, that this is a ſight, namely, ſelf-murder, that " with pleaſure heaven itſelf ſurveys." If we conſider this, in addition to its poetical mediocrity, we cannot but condemn that taſte which would not only rank it above Johnſon's, but at the head of all prologues! It may alſo be obſerved, that Johnſon is likewiſe the author of a prologue infinitely ſuperior even to his own on the opening of Drury-lane theatre, or to any that the Engliſh language can boaſt: we mean that which he wrote for the comedy of " A Word to the Wiſe." Whether we conſider the dignity and pathos of the ſentiments, their application, or the expreſſive propriety of the language, this prologue may juſtly be pronounced the fineſt that ever was written.

We cannot but conſider Dr. Aikin's objections to the *Night Thoughts* of Young as in the higheſt degree unfounded and unworthy of him. That his delineations are ſombre, and mortifying to the human mind, we allow; we admit that his reaſonings are often unſeaſonably tinctured with the bitterneſs of miſanthropy, and that his ideas have too much of heart-appalling deſpair about them; but ſtill we can never condemn the work in a moral or theological point of view: can never make it a queſtion whether it ought to be ſpoken of in terms of commendation, or whether it is ſafe to put into the hands of the general reader. The uſual current of man's opinion requires a check; he would otherwiſe be expoſed to the ſtill greater danger of unreſerved ſecurity, of unlimited confidence, and of unmingled hap-

pineſs: he ſhould ſometimes be told that *he is mortal;* that ſublunary joys are tranſient; that temporal cares are often unavailing; and that his trueſt and his only hope ought to reſt on that Creator who made him what he is. For this purpoſe, Young's Night Thoughts are admirably adapted; nay, they have a ſtill higher praiſe: they are calculated to aſſuage the poignancy of grief, and to reconcile the heart to the misfortunes of this life, and to domeſtic privations: *we* have known various inſtances wherein the peruſal of this work alone has done more towards alleviating the agony of a troubled mind, than all the officious conſolation of friends, and all the laboured expoſtulations of ſyſtematic churchmen. Againſt ſuch teſtimonies, how futile muſt the objections of Dr. Aikin appear!

At p. 203, our author obſerves that ſome readers have been diſappointed at miſſing *love* among the impaſſioned fraternity of Collins's *Ode to the Paſſions.* We know not whether the Doctor or his fair pupil be among thoſe who regret this omiſſion; if ſo, however, we can probably ſoften that regret by juſt hinting that, contrary to the Doctor's opinion and his ſubſequent reaſonings, *love is* to be found *rough-ſketched,* if not minutely pourtrayed; at leaſt, if we underſtand the following lines:

" While as his flying fingers kiſs'd the ſtrings,
Love fram'd with mirth a gay fantaſtic round;
Looſe were her treſſes ſeen, her zone unbound:
And *he,* amidſt his frolic play,
As if he would the charming air repay,
Shook thouſand odours from his dewy wings."

It is certainly much eaſier to praiſe than to cenſure: the one may be given, and will be taken, *ſans ceremonie*; but the other generally requires proof, which is not always readily found, or can be readily perceived, except by diſcriminating minds. Hence probably our author's hyperbolical encomiums on Cowley's "Hymn to Light," which is ſaid to be in his beſt peculiar manner. "It abounds with imagery as ſplendid and changeable as the matter which is its ſubject, and reſembles that *galaxy* to which he has diſpraiſingly compared ſuperabundant wit. The verſe is *extremely melodious,* and the diction often *exquiſitely poetical.* The thoughts are *ſometimes fine, ſometimes fanciful*; but, upon the whole, it is a work of which Cowley alone was capable." Encomiaſtic criticiſm is, of all others, the moſt eaſy, and perhaps the moſt indicative of a ſhallow judgement. When we peruſed the above eulogy on Cowley, we haſtily turned to the page, anxious to eradicate an old error, as we had always conſidered *this poem* as peculiarly unworthy of commendation. Alas! inſtead of *extremely melodious* verſe, we found—

" The ghoſts and monſter-ſpirits that did preſume
A body's privilege to aſſume,
Vaniſh again inviſibly,
And *bodies gain again their viſibility.*"

Inſtead of "*exquiſitely poetical diction,*" we found—

" Firſt born of Chaos, who ſo fair didſt come,
From the OLD NEGRO's darkſome womb, &c."

And,

" Hail to thy *huſband heat,* and thee,
Thou the world's *beauteous* bride, the *luſty* bridegroom he!"

inſtead of thoughts "*ſometimes fine*" and "*ſometimes fanciful.*" Thus convinced, and again fixed in our former opinion, we could not but acknowledge the poem to be indeed "a work of which Cowley alone was capable."

Why, it may be aſked, did not Blair's exquiſite poem of "The Grave," and Falconer, find a place

among thoſe of a more recent day? Surely as worthy of notice as Beattie, as Cowper, or our author's own HENRY MOORE. A critical illuſtration of the former poem is much wanted, and would be an acceptable gift to the literary world; but not ſuch flippant, juvenile remarks, as are to be found in Pinkerton's "Letters of Literature."

We cannot conclude our account of the preſent work without ſincerely wiſhing that Dr. Aikin *had never publiſhed it*, for certainly it cannot be ſaid to have added any thing to his reputation as a writer. If it was really written on a real occaſion, and to the lady whom Dr. A. informs us it was, though we cannot ſay how far it may have been productive of pleaſure or information to *her*, yet it had better have remained in MS.; for, moſt aſſuredly, none but thoſe who, like his pupil, have purchaſed a ſet of the Engliſh poets, and are about to read them for the *firſt* time, can poſſibly derive either benefit or amuſement from it.

ART. XV. *The Polyanthea; or, a Collection of Intereſting Fragments in Proſe and Verſe, conſiſting of Original Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, Dialogues, Letters, Characters, &c. &c.* 2 *vols.* 8vo. 1804. *pp.* 808.

THIS is a pleaſing and intereſting miſcellany, which may be fairly ſaid to anſwer its title. Its contents are of courſe various, and ſome of the articles are very old friends, but others if not abſolutely new, are at leaſt ſcarce. There is a gay and pleaſing ſucceſſion from poetry to proſe, from "grave to gay, from lively to ſevere;" and nothing can be ſaid to be thoroughly dull. It has one great merit, which is not always found in collections of this nature, and which ſhall be told in the compiler's own words, after premiſing that he was prevented from executing the work with all that originality he intended, and which his ſituation peculiarly enabled him to do, by a ſevere fit of ſickneſs; but he adds, "one part of the original deſign is kept in view,--the inſertion of ſuch papers as tend to promote virtue and the love of our country, which never glowed perhaps with ſuch purity and warmth as it does at preſent, in the boſom of every true ſubject of the united kingdom."

The letter from Lauder, in the firſt volume, to Dr. Birch, aſſigning his reaſons for interpolating the authors which Milton had ſtudied, is very curious; but we think the reaſons themſelves are the moſt wretched that ever were adduced in palliation of a diſgraceful action.

ART. XVI. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for* 1803; *being an impartial Selection of the moſt exquiſite Eſſays and Jeux d'Eſprits, principally proſe, that appear in the Newſpapers and other Publications. With Explanatory Notes, and Anecdotes of many of the Perſons alluded to. Vol. VII. To be continued annually.* 1804.

ANOTHER ephemeral production of proſe and poetry, of ſenſe and nonſenſe. We have peruſed this volume with ſome attention, but found upon the whole little to admire, and leſs to commend. Many of the articles are unqueſtionably lively, humorous, and pleaſing; but a very great portion did not deſerve to be reſcued from their original abode of quiet obſcurity. Amid ſuch a great variety, it would be hard indeed if none were meritorious; but we are of opinion that the ſelection might have been made with greater taſte and judgement; and by the rejection of many unmeaning *ſquibs*, pointleſs epigrams, and temporarily-perſonal alluſions, the *whole* would have advanced fairer claims

to extenſive recommendation and general amuſement. It is not collecting every thing that *was* brilliant, or witty, or intereſting; the principal object ſhould be to chooſe ſuch as *are*, and *will be hereafter*, read with pleaſure; ſuch as are leaſt connected with the paſſing events of the paſſing day. We were ſurpriſed to ſee any thing taken from the "*Obſerver*," one of the meaneſt among the meaneſt of the public papers.

ART. XVII. *A Defence of Bartholomew Las-Caſas, Biſhop of Chiapa: by Henry Grégoire, Ex Biſhop of Blois, Senator of France, and Member of the National Inſtitute: to which are added, the Ruins of Port Royal in* 1801, *by the ſame Author. Tranſlated from the French, by H. R. Yorke, Eſq.; with a ſhort Sketch of his Writings, &c., by the Tranſlator.* pp. 125. 1802.

THIS is an intereſting and curious little publication, written by a man of unqueſtionable abilities, and, according to his tranſlator, of eminent worth. The object of the firſt part of the work is laudable; and we obſerve with pleaſure, that his arguments, which are forcible, carry conviction with them. His meditations amidſt the Ruins of Port Royal are written in a plain, affecting, and appropriate manner;---the reader is carried to the ſcene itſelf, and his boſom echoes aſſent to every remark of the contemplative philoſopher. We could have wiſhed this part to have been much longer, for it is a ſpecies of compoſition which finds a reſponſive chord in the breaſt of every penſive and enlightened individual, to whom the memory of departed worth and genius is ſacred and intereſting.

Prefixed to the work is a ſhort biographical notice by the tranſlator, which is elegantly and pleaſingly written. From it we learn that our author is now occupied in writing a "*Hiſtory of the French Revolution, Religious and Moral;*" and, obſerves Mr. Yorke, "it will be generally acknowledged, that no perſon can be better qualified for the execution of ſuch an hiſtory."

ART. XVIII. *The Political and Confidential Correſpondence of Lewis XVI; with Obſervations on each Letter. By Helen Maria Williams.* 3 *vol.* 8*vo.* 1803.

"WHEN Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." What were we not to expect from the pen of this political female, this enthuſiaſt for the perfectibility of man, this ardent innovator, this advocate for revolutionary principles! We confeſs we opened the book with direct apprehenſions; we trembled for the unfortunate monarch, under the idea, that his letters *had* paſſed (no matter how) into the hands of ſuch a profound and ſcrutinizing politician. But our juſt fears were ſoon diſſipated; not to be ſucceeded by pleaſure, or gratification: they only yielded their place to doubt, which progreſſively hardened into *conviction*.

It ſeldom happens that the room for animadverſion or for praiſe is to be found *only* in the preface to a work. But here, alas! it is ſo: here, the preface *alone* put an end to our labours, and abſolved us from the neceſſity of farther minute inveſtigation; yet we continued to read, in the hope that the internal evidence of the letters might diſſipate the myſtery and obſcurity which hung in gloomy preſage over the entrance. It was no ſuch thing. The expreſſions in which Miſs Williams has communicated the manner of her becoming poſſeſſed of theſe relics of the martyred monarch are in themſelves ſo very dubious, and the contradictions throughout the preface are ſo very numerous, that we are compelled, painfully com-

pelled, to ſtate *our* doubts as to their authenticity. Our duty to the public, which is paramount to every private conſideration or moral repugnance, will not admit that we ſhould gloſs over, either directly or indirectly, any thing which wears the appearance of deception; and as the whole affair reſts ſolely on their authenticity, *that* is the queſtion which alone remains to be decided. We ſhall therefore endeavour to lay before our readers a connected view of the evidence, with ſuch remarks as may be neceſſary.

"Whether we have yet reached that happy period, I ſhall not pretend to determine; nor can we decide if the preſent phaſis of the French revolution be that in which thoſe who call themſelves the friends of Lewis XVI act wiſely in evoking the ſhade of this unfortunate Prince. The motives which have led them to make this appeal to the public are *conſigned in the preface to the intended French edition of theſe letters.* We cite the words of the editors themſelves.

"Many reſpectable writers have "attempted to reconcile the memory "of this good King with the eſteem of "his contemporaries, which he never "deſerved to have loſt. Their works "have been read with avidity, and "the pages have been bathed with the "tears of regret. But it never yet "entered into the mind of any perſon "to paint the unfortunate Monarch by "his moſt ſecret thoughts, by extracts "from his manuſcripts, by his analyſes, by his public and private correſpondence. This, however, is the "ſureſt way of appreciating him, to "behold him, not in his court, amidſt "his courtiers, with that kind of borrowed tout which the habit of commanding gave him, but in the preſence of his intimate friends, of nature, and of his own conſcience. It "is by this mode of trial that we diſcover the man without reproach, "and that we ſometimes feel diſguſt at "the great man. The end which it was "intended to promote by the publication of theſe letters, was, to ſcatter "a few flowers over the tomb of a "prince, the friend of mankind, whoſe "apotheoſis will ſurely be one day "made by future generations."

The firſt thing that occurs to the mind on peruſing the above extract, is, *have* the letters been already publiſhed in France? If they have, why is it not explicitly ſtated, and ſaid in the title page, to have been "tranſl..ted from the French?" and *who* are the editors? If they have *not* been publiſhed, how did Miſs Williams procure the copies? and in what ſenſe does ſhe uſe the word *intended* edition? Theſe are queſtions which it is neceſſary ſhould be ſolved ſatisfactorily, or they muſt tend to invalidate the cauſe they would ſupport.

"Whatever opinions may be formed of the motives of the French editors for the publication of this correſpondence, it ſeems doubtful *if the end they had in view will be attained.*"

"In reading this correſpondence, which, according to its *intended* editors, is to place him in the preſence of his intimate friends, of nature, and his own conſcience, we may be led to ſuſpect either that we have hitherto miſtaken the meaning of theſe terms, or that conſcience is a more accommodating principle with the rulers of nations than with other men; and whatever diſpoſition we may have to ſtrew flowers over the tomb of the unfortunate, we may be allowed to doubt whether any generation, even the remoteſt, will raiſe Lewis XVI to the honours of an apotheoſis."

Here is a degree of ambiguity, which cannot eaſily be removed. In the firſt extract ſhe expreſſes herſelf poſitively---the "motives of the French editors:" a very few lines afterwards we meet with *intended* French editors! How is this to be reconciled? In what manner are we to account for ſuch a palpable contradiction? Perhaps an *error* of the preſs. Alas! there are too many ſuch errors throughout the whole preface!

"It was the intention of the King's friends to have publiſhed thoſe papers in two volumes. The firſt contained

ſimply his letters, and were deſtined 'à nous montrer Louis XVI homme privé,' to preſent the private character of the King. The ſecond volume contained all that could portray him, 'comme homme public,' as a public character; and conſiſted of his diſcourſes, memorials, obſervations, writings, the analyſis of a few of his works; 'all which objects, united, were to preſent us the laſt King of France as a prince really enlightened, made to govern men in the ſolitude of the cabinet, fitted to become the counſellor of a king, worthy of executing, capable of judging men, and tranſmitting his judgements to poſterity.' This work was ſuppoſed by the editors to offer a 'full juſtification to men who were prejudiced, to awaken in generous minds grateful recollections, to excite remorſe in the hearts of the King's perſecutors, to give uſeful inſtructions to ſtateſmen, and teach crowned heads that it is not ſufficient to poſſeſs the virtues of Trajan and Antoninus; that the courage of heroes, and the policy of great kings, are equally neceſſary, joined to the wiſdom of a Sully, and the firmneſs of a Richelieu.'"

This intention it appears was never fulfilled by *his friends*, but was left to be done by our authoreſs. Who thoſe friends were we are not told; how they came poſſeſſed of the correſpondence, or how it afterwards paſſed into the hands of Miſs W., is left equally untold. A ſort of bungling explanation, however, is to be found at page xviii, which we will lay entire before our readers.

"The materials for this monument to the glory of Lewis XVI have been for ſome time prepared. The French editors ſtate that they have it in their power to enlarge this collection, but that a choice was neceſſary. We are therefore in poſſeſſion of thoſe which are moſt favourable to the cauſe which the friends of the late King are anxious to ſupport, deeming the evidence ſufficient to gain every ſuffrage in its favour.

"It is unneceſſary to mention the reaſons which produced the delay of their publication, and ſtill leſs the means by which theſe manuſcript volumes fell into my hands. The only important point to be aſcertained was that of their authenticity. The French editor, in the note which precedes his preface, ſtates, that the originals are depoſited in the hands of a perſonage 'who will think it a pleaſure and a duty to communicate them to ſuch as are curious or incredulous.' *This ſtatement is true.* But, independent of this external proof, which is concluſive to thoſe who *are acquainted with the hand-writing of the King*, ſuch meaſures have been taken as appeared to me fully ſatisfactory to arrive at the greateſt ſupplementary proof, by conſulting ſuch perſons as are moſt likely to be informed on the ſubject. The *proofs* which I have obtained from men who now fill eminent offices under the republic, and from others who exerciſed the higheſt functions under Lewis XVI, and who were conſequently inſtructed both as to the ſpirit and the letter, leave no doubt whatever with reſpect to the authenticity of thoſe papers. *While they preſent the King alternately as a private and public man, by his correſpondence with individuals*, and his diſcourſes to the national repreſentation and to ſections of the people, it appears ſingular that no ſuſpicions entered the minds of the French editors, that the public, who were called only to admire, would ſometimes pauſe to compare and to reaſon. *The editors, it is true, in their preface, hazard certain animadverſions which wear the air of impartiality, and to which they would limit thoſe of the readers.* 'We dare at preſent,' *they obſerve*, 'publiſh without fear in books *what is already in every heart; and declare, in the name of future generations, that Lewis XVI, on the throne of the Bourbons, had no other reproach to make himſelf in the difficult art of governing, than that irreſolution which neutraliſes every thing, that want of ſelf-confidence which renders the monarch null, and that weakneſs which deſtroys.*'"

Miſs Williams is of opinion, that it is perfectly *unimportant* to ſtate by *what means* theſe letters came into her hands: we think quite the contrary; that ſtatement is the very key-ſtone to the whole, and can alone inſpire her readers with confidence. In this age of impoſture and deceit, we are bound to

exact the moſt rigid evidence; and there is "no divinity which hedges in" our *political* empiric ſo as to render *her* ſuperior to the poſſibility of ſuſpicion, and eſpecially in a caſe of ſo delicate a nature as that of publiſhing the correſpondence of a deceaſed monarch. She is more correct when ſhe obſerves, "that the only important point to be aſcertained was that of their authenticity;" but ſhe imagines that ſhe has perfectly eſtabliſhed *that* point, by telling us that the *French* editor* ſtates, that the originals are in the hands of a perſonage, "who will think it a pleaſure and a duty to communicate them to ſuch as are curious or incredulous." Why is not this perſonage mentioned, and the means pointed out by which the incredulous (for they are many) may make the application? This would have had ſomething like an appearance of honeſty; but, inſtead of this, we are told that the above "ſtatement is true!"---Are we then to rely upon the ſimple word of an individual, under ſuch *peculiar circumſtances;* and by thus pinning our faith down to her *ipſe dixit*, accredit documents which of all others tend moſt to ſhew, in a plain unvarniſhed ſtate, the workings of the mind, and the very heart of a king whoſe virtues and whoſe ſuppoſititious crimes yet excite the contentions of party? Such a blind, ſuch an anile docility would have diſgraced the ages of groſſeſt ſuperſtition, when monkiſh mummeries deluded half the world. Miſs Williams herſelf is even aware that the public *would* queſtion her authorities, and adds, as a kind of ſalvo, the exiſtence of an evidence, which *can be evidence* only to a very few, if any, individuals now living; "but independent of this external proof, which is concluſive to *thoſe* who *are acquainted with the hand-writing of the King*, ſuch meaſures have been taken as appeared to *me* fully ſatisfactory to arrive at the greateſt ſupplementary proof, by conſulting ſuch perſons* as were moſt likely to be informed on the ſubject†." She then proceeds to tell us, that ſhe has obtained *proofs* from men who now fill eminent offices under the republic, and from others who exerciſed the higheſt functions under Lewis XVI; but ſhe does not condeſcend to tell us *what thoſe proofs are*, nor from whom they were obtained. Indeed, there is ſomething diſhoneſtly ambiguous in the whole of this pretended explanation; and Miſs Williams has certainly much to undo before ſhe can regain that portion of the public confidence which it is probable ſhe has loſt on the preſent occaſion.

It muſt alſo ſtrike every mind very forcibly, how dexterouſly ſhe waves the *general queſtion*, by ſuddenly remarking that theſe letters "preſent the King alternately as a private and public man, &c." If there be any one, who after reading the above extracts, or the whole preface, who yet can feel a doubt as to the authenticity of theſe *pretended* letters of Lewis XVI, we can only ſay, in the language of Shakſpeare, that they are at liberty to keep *their* opinion, allowing us at the ſame time the privilege of keeping *ours*.

Having thus unequivocally ſtated our doubts, and being firmly of

* The *French* editor (hitherto *editors*) is charged with the reſponſibility rather than the *Engliſh* one. The former nobody knows any thing about; he is to all intents and purpoſes an imaginary being, called up at pleaſure to remove the load from off the ſhoulders of that perſon, who *is bound* to vindicate the imputation which muſt be thrown upon her veracity.

* This is completely ridiculous. Is it impoſſible, *for certain obvious reaſons*, to imitate the hand-writing, ſo as to impoſe on *thoſe* who may have been bleſſed with a ſight of the originals?

† It is remarkable, that in no one inſtance does ſhe deign to mention any names: it is *ſuch* perſons, and *great perſonages*, and ſo forth.

opinion (under the preſent evidence of the caſe) that theſe letters *are not authentic*, we ſhall forbear to offer any remarks upon them; only obſerving, that they contain internal evidence which goes conſiderably to ſtrengthen the dubiety of the whole. The ſtyle of the originals is far from what might be expected to proceed from the pen of Lewis XVI, poſſeſſing neither dignity, perſpicuity, nor ſtrength. The obſervations which are appended to each letter by the *oſtenſible tranſlator* are often very trivial and very ſuperficial; the political ſentiments which they breathe are thoſe of a revolutionary fanatic, whoſe enthuſiaſm ſtill remains unquenched, though ſatiated with blood, maſſacres, and perpetual crimes. Her ardour for liberty and equality becomes perfectly ridiculous when ſhe talks of putting herſelf on the ſide of the oppreſſed multitude :---that people would indeed be oppreſſed if governed by men imbued with the principles of a modern philoſopher and a modern politician!

ART. XIX. *The Temple of Nature; or the Origin of Society. A Poem, with Philoſophical Notes. By Eraſmus Darwin, M.D. F.R.S.* 4*to.* 1803.

A POEM, or a ſyſtem of philoſophy, which, like the work before us, is replete with doctrines little different from the heterodox tenets of Epicurus and his diſciples, is peruſed by ſerious and intelligent minds with various ſenſations. Some entertain doubts in regard to the body of facts; others are diſpoſed to queſtion the accuracy of the deductions; and others again are inclined to reſt their opinion principally on the conſequences to which ſuch a ſyſtem would lead us. To the enlightened underſtanding, aware of the illuſions of an imagination warmed by the proſecution of a favourite theory, conviction by no means accrues; but, on the contrary, doubts obtrude themſelves in proportion to the diſtance of the periods in queſtion, and to the conſequent facility with which the fancy of the theoriſt fills up the chaſms in the dark ſeries of events.

But it is not to the philoſopher alone that Dr. Darwin addreſſes himſelf. He is not content with *two* appeals to the ſober judgement of men, or with a deliberate diſcuſſion of his doctrines in the plain phraſeology of philoſophy: he calls in the aid of poetical embelliſhment; and ſerving up his ſyſtem *twice* again, well ſeaſoned with tropes, and garniſhed with high-ſounding phraſes and picturеſque epithets, he attempts to render a theory of coſmogony palatable to thoſe who, in theſe matters, follow the ſuggeſtions of the ſenſes, unconnected by knowledge and uncontrouled by reflection.

" So ſhall my lines ſoft rolling eyes engage,
" And ſnow-white fingers turn the volant page;
" The ſmiles of beauty all my toils repay,
" And youths and virgins chaunt the living lay." *Canto I, l.* 29.

An air of novelty, a luxuriant poliſh of diction, a bold aſſertion of opinions at variance with the common tenets of modern education, an appearance of great originality of deduction, and an enumeration of facts at once ſingular and important, are the ſeductive charms by which Dr. Darwin aſſails the underſtanding of this latter claſs of readers; and by which he has given plauſibility to the inferences of ſophiſtry, and an appearance of truth and validity to vague and unfounded hypotheſes. We preſume, therefore, that no apology will be neceſſary, if we extend our criticiſms to ſome length, and follow him ſtep by ſtep through his ſyſtem, in order to point out to " Youths and Vir-

gins" the baſeleſs fabric of ſome of his philoſophical viſions. But while we endeavour to expoſe his ſophiſms, we muſt confeſs that we have been often pleaſed by the ſtrength of his imagination, and often inſtructed by the new light in which familiar objects are exhibited by the new relations which he points out, and the new combinations under which he teaches us to review them. But the volume firſt claims our attention as a poem: we ſhall afterwards examine it as a ſyſtem of philoſophy.

Inſtruction is not the immediate province of poetry; and where the ſubject to be inculcated is of an abſtract nature, poetry is ill calculated to fulfil the purpoſe. The poet ſpeaks in metaphorical phraſes, and reaſons from ſlight analogies and diſtant compariſons; and when he deſcends to a ſtyle more compatible with logical accuracy, his language loſes the greater part of its dignity and attractions. Thoſe poems of the didactic kind, which poſſeſs the double merit of delighting and inſtructing the reader, ſuch as the Georgics of Virgil, and the Engliſh Garden of Maſon, are employed on ſubjects connected with the appearances of nature, and are therefore capable of all the poetical embelliſhments which the novelty, beauty, and ſublimity of natural objects ſuggeſt to the imagination. In theſe inſtances, picturesque deſcription not only aids the purpoſes, but is itſelf not unfrequently the medium of inſtruction.

The Temple of Nature poſſeſſes in ſome degree a ſimilar advantage; and the various talents and acquirements of Dr. Darwin ſeem peculiarly adapted to didactic poetry, or, in his own phraſe, "to enlift ſcience under the banners of the imagination." But ſo difficult it is to deſcribe minute mechanical changes, without employing language too metaphorical to be perſpicuous, or too abſtract and proſaic to gratify poetic taſte, that we find the bard compelled inceſſantly to deſcend to profeſſed proſe, in order to enforce and illuſtrate his doctrines. But the recurrence to long and perpetual annotations is very objectionable. It implies an intrinſic obſcurity, a palpable imperfection in the body of the poem. The teacher becomes a poet, in order to commence the taſk of inſtruction; but, before he can accompliſh his purpoſe, he finds it neceſſary that he ceaſe to be a poet: a tacit acknowledgment that he has choſen means inadequate to his ends. Not to mention the perplexity which the conſtant reference occaſions to the reader, and the interruption of the regular train of pleaſurable feelings which a regular and connected poem produces. The notes, however, like thoſe of the Botanic Garden, contain much curious information; but they contain alſo much *repetition* of obſervations, which the Doctor has *repeatedly* preſented to us before, in thoſe notes, as well as in his two proſe works, Zoonomia and Phytologia. For we have now, in fact, had four editions of his ſyſtem, with few alterations and no amendments.

The plan of the poem is tolerably regular, beginning with the origin and production of organic life, which occupies the firſt canto; the ſecond treats of the reproduction or the continuation of living beings; the third is occupied with tracing the progreſs of mind; and the fourth, and laſt, relates to the moral ſtate of ſociety, and treats of good and evil. The Hierophant of the Temple of Nature is ſuppoſed to deliver the various doctrines to the Muſe in a ſeries of diſcourſes, occaſionally interrupted by the queſtions and obſervations of the latter. Theſe two perſonages conſtitute the whole *machinery*, if it can be ſo called, of the poem.

The firſt impreſſion which we receive from the poetry of Dr. Darwin is that of a great exuberance and loftineſs of ſtyle, combined with much ſmoothneſs and melody, and a conſiderable regularity of rhythm. The latter gives it leſs energy than the poetry of Dryden, and the former deprive it of the unaffected ſweetneſs of the verſification of Pope. The pomp and loftineſs of the language are produced by a profuſion of epithets; by the perpetual uſe of perſonification; by a ſelection of *deſcriptive* terms, abundant, but minutely particular. and which often greatly exaggerate the natural qualities of the object; and by the frequent converſion of nouns into verbs or participles, a licence which muſt be ſparingly uſed by him who would avoid the confines of bombaſt. The following paſſage is taken at random.

" Here o'er piazza'd courts, and long arcades,
The bow'rs of PLEASURE root their waving ſhades;
Shed o'er the panſied moſs a checker'd gloom,
Bend with new fruits, with flow'rs ſucceſſive bloom;
Pleas'd, their light limbs on beds of roſes preſs'd,
In ſlight undreſs, recumbent beauties reſt;
On tiptoe ſteps ſurrounding Graces move,
And gay Deſires expand their wings above.

Here young DIONE arms her quiver'd loves,
Schools her bright nymphs, and practiſes her doves;
Calls round her laughing eyes in playful turns,
The glance that lightens, and the ſmile that burns;
Her dimpling cheeks with tranſient bluſhes dies,
Heaves her white boſom with ſeductive ſighs;
Or moulds with roſy lips the magic words,
That bind the heart in adamantine cords." *Canto I, l.* 89.

Did it not favour too much of the ſcale-and-compaſs meaſurements of Sterne's " excellent obſerver," we ſhould employ Cocker to calculate the number of epithets in theſe few lines. But the effect is evident. The ear is gratified by the ſounding metre, but the imagination is confuſed by the multitude of images that rapidly paſs before it: the outward ſenſe is titillated, but the riſing emotion is ſtifled by the exuberance of objects. The verſe is florid without ſtrength, and ſmooth without any approach to ſimplicity.

But this high-toned melody is very indiſcriminately uſed, ſo that the coldneſs of the effect is occaſionally increaſed by the contraſted littleneſs of the ſubject, by which the unity of the picture is deſtroyed, and its effect becomes not very diſſimilar to that of caricature.

Is it an Abelard or a Werter to whom theſe lines allude? or can it be the *grub* of a ſilk-worm, about to become *a moth?*

" —— Alike ſecur'd from ſunſhine and from ſtorm;
For twelve long days he dreams of bloſſom'd groves,
Untaſted honey, and ideal loves;
Wakes from his trance, alarm'd with young Deſire,
Finds his new ſex, and feels extatic fire." *Canto II, l.* 299.

Again:

" Here Cocks heroic burn with rival rage,
And Quails with Quails in doubtful fight engage;
Of armed heels, and briſtling plumage proud,
They ſound th' inſulting clarion ſhrill and loud, &c." *Ibid.*

The Doctor's ſympathy is never more powerfully excited, nor his imagination warmed into a greater profuſion of poetic imagery, than when he deſcribes the " extatic" amours of moths and ſnails, or the " heroic" quarrels of cocks and ſpiders; and that with Homeric dignity. We have never been initiated in the

myſteries of the magic garden at Lichfield; otherwiſe we ſhould, no doubt, feel a congenial ſympathy and warmth on the peruſal. For Miſs Seward, inſpired by the melodious pomp of this *verbiage*, has propheſied that Darwin, like Homer and Milton, though neglected or cenſured in his day, will be read with delight by poſterity: we beg leave to add, when "Tom Thumb the Great" is peruſed as the rival of Macbeth, and a true model of tragic excellence.

It will be naturally conceived, that, poſſeſſing this power of dignity and melodious rhythm, the poet muſt occaſionally riſe to a proportionate loftineſs of ſubject, and then will produce paſſages of conſiderable beauty. This is occaſionally, but we think rarely, the caſe. He is too fond of writing to the ear on the one hand, and too much habituated to the generic and ſpecific deſcriptions of the naturaliſt on the other, to ſupport the genuine ſublime in poetry. His language, therefore, by a peculiar reſiliency, ſtill riſing to the hyperbolical, is incapable of exciting emotion; and if it were excited, his particulariſing ſpirit is ſuch as to interrupt the train which would enſue in the imagination of the reader.

The idea of a ſudden phyſical change in the region of Paradiſe, in conſequence of the diſobedience of its inhabitants to the Divine mandate, is in itſelf ſublime; but what is Dr. Darwin's deſcription?

"Now rocks on rocks in ſavage grandeur roll'd,
Steep above ſteep the blaſted flames infold;
The incumbent crags eternal tempeſt ſhrouds,
And livid lightnings cleave the lambent clouds;
Round the firm baſe loud-howling whirlwinds blow,
And ſands in burning eddies dance below." *Canto* I, *l.* 47.

It is pompouſly frittered into diſcordant particulars, and the ſublime of the ſcene is loſt in dancing eddies in the ſand.

In addition to the naturaliſt's habit of *ſpecifying*, Dr. Darwin's peculiar notions of the eſſential characteriſtic of poetry (viz. language expreſſive of the ideas belonging to viſion) led him to that extreme of picturеſque deſcription which is deſtructive of all emotion. The imagination can only purſue its trains when not ſhackled and reſtrained by particulars; and one or two ſtriking circumſtances, ſelected with ſkill, more effectually excite theſe trains of aſſociation in the mind, and leave more liberty for the fancy to purſue them, than the moſt faithful detail of minutiæ. A genuine poet, a Shakeſpeare or a Milton, will in one line convey a more ſtriking delineation of an object than could be produced by pages of particulars.

We are ſometimes at a loſs, however, to diſcover whether Dr. Darwin is giving directions to a mantua-maker or a portrait-painter in his deſcription of female beauty, or whether, as a poet, he means to addreſs the imagination of the reader.

"Her ſnow-white arm, indulgent to my ſong,
Waves the fair Hierophant, and moves along;
High plumes, that bending ſhade her amber hair,
Nod, as ſhe ſteps, their ſilver leaves in air;
Bright chains of pearl, with golden buckles brac'd,
Claſp her white neck, and zone her ſlender waiſt;
Thin folds of ſilk in ſoft meanders wind
Down her fine form, and undulate behind;
The purple border, on the pavement roll'd,
Swells in the gale, and ſpreads its fringe of gold." *Canto* I, *l.* 207.

It may be gratifying to the lover of antiquity to diſcover that a

modern ball-room preſents to his eye fifty fac-ſimiles of the Prieſteſs of Nature, the Oracle of the Eleuſinian myſteries.

The Doctor's *forte* is, undoubtedly, the accurate delineation of the leſſer objects of nature and art in muſical and poliſhed verſe; inſomuch that you can ſcarcely determine whether puerility or elegance is moſt predominant; whether you ſhall proceed in admiration, or ſtop in contempt. He is a flower-painter, a lady-artiſt, of excellent quality; but has no pretenſions to rank with the grand and hiſtorical limners of poetry. Thoſe who remember the elegantly melodious addreſs to the rill, the butterflies, beetles, ſnails, ſpiders, glow-worms, &c. in the beginning of the Botanic Garden, will need no illuſtration of this remark. To thoſe who do not, the following, from the poem under our conſideration, will ſuffice. It is a deſcription of the car of Cupid and Pſyche.

"——Slow roll the ſilver wheels with
ſnow-drops deck'd,
And primroſe bands the cedar ſpokes
connect;
Round the fine pole the twiſting wood-
bine clings,
And knots of jaſmine claſp the bend-
ing ſprings;
Bright daiſy links the velvet harneſs
chain,
And rings of violets join each ſilken
rein;
Feſtoon'd behind, the ſnow-white lilies
bend,
And tulip taſſels on each ſide depend.
——Slow rolls the car,—the enamour'd
flow'rs exhale
Their treaſur'd ſweets, and whiſper to
the gale;
Their ravell'd buds and wrinkled cups
unfold,
Nod their green ſtems, and wave their
bells of gold;
Breathe their ſoft ſighs from each en-
chanted grove,
And hail the Deities of ſexual love."
Canto II, *l.* 397.

Of theſe *prettineſſes*, theſe "nugæ canoræ," Dr. Darwin's poetry ſurniſhes innumerable inſtances; they compoſe the whole of the merits of the "Loves of the Plants:" and as

"Moſt by numbers judge the poet's
ſong,
And rough or ſmooth, with them is
right or wrong,"
Pope.

we have no doubt of the fulfilment of Miſs Seward's prophecy, for even now the "Loves of the Plants" has many admirers.

But where the Doctor attempts to give us a larger picture, its parts are not in concord, ſo as to contribute to one uniform effect. There is no commanding object to which the leſſer are ſubſervient: minutiæ and parts are always conſpicuous. In his rage for *pictureſque* language, or that expreſſion of ideas belonging to viſion, he is ſometimes ſtrangely incorrect. For inſtance; he begins his deſcription of the "Mother of Mankind" on her creation thus:

"Buoy'd on light ſtep the Beauty *ſeem'd*
to ſwim,
And ſtretch'd alternate ev'ry pliant
limb," &c.
C. II, *l.* 141.

Milton has left the "grace in all her ſteps" to the imagination of the reader, but few, we apprehend, have heretofore interpreted it to mean a frog-like motion of arms and legs, the ſemblance of ſwimming. He is incorrect, too, and that very often, in the uſe of allegory, or perſonification, which from the ſame love of the pictureſque he employs perpetually; for he overſteps the limits of our conception, and leaves us words without ideas, *vox et preterea nihil.*—We can readily aſſent to the perſonification of any active *quality* of animated beings, or even to that of inanimate beings, which, by their *motion*, produce particular effects on the ſenſes, as water, air, and its reſults, echo, &c. But nothing can be ſo mechanically frigid as the perſonification of abſtract ideas

(ſuch as of vegetation, warmth, moiſture, irritation, aſſociation, reproduction, &c. &c.) which recurs perpetually. In one or two inſtances, the additional cenſure of incongruity attaches to his perſonified ideas; as when he gives wings to Gravitation, "*deſcending wings.*" Canto II, l. 12. In general, the language is extremely correct, and exceſſive on the ſide of dignity;—a few inſtances, however, of incorrectneſs produced by the difficulty of rhyming, as well as of vulgar terms, do occur in the following lines:

"You! whoſe wide arms, in *ſoft* embraces *hurl'd*,
Round the vaſt frame connect the whirling world."
C. I, *l.* 19.

"Drawn by your pencil, by your hand *unfurl'd*,
Bright ſhines the *tablet* of the dawning world."
Id. l. 381.

"The brow of man erect, with thought elate,
Ducks to the mandate of reſiſtleſs fate."
C. IV, *l.* 67.

"Unthinking crowds thy forms, Impoſture, *gull.*"
Id. l. 101.

There are ſome phraſes, and ſeveral whole lines, borrowed from our favourite poets, and introduced without any acknowledgment, and in general, we think, injudiciouſly; as Canto II, l. 158, from Milton; and Canto IV, l. 90, from Gray.

Upon the whole, the Temple of Nature is capable of affording abundance of that gratification which is produced by the melody of ſmooth and poliſhed verſe; it contains many examples of truly poetic imagery, and much delicately-touched deſcription. But we have been thus ample in our cenſure, from a conviction that it is a poem replete with a bloated and meretricious taſte, which we ſhould be ſorry to ſee admired or imitated; and in its general effect it is pompouſly frigid, either in conſequence of the hyperbolical loftineſs, which evaporates, and leaves nothing but a *caput mortuum* behind; or of a raree-ſhow detail, which excites no emotion. Theſe defects may perhaps originate in the incongruity of an abſtract ſubject with poetical embelliſhments; it may be too well known and defined to be bodied forth without abſurdity among the airy nothings of the poet's imagination. But we fear the Muſe of Dr. Darwin is in fault; ſhe has intrinſic elegance enough to delight us, if ſhe were not loaded with feathers, and pearls, and fringe, in a gaudy profuſion. And we ſhall never ceaſe to condemn that fuſtian affectation, which exhauſts all the powers of poetry in repreſenting the exquiſite pleaſures and pains, affections and ſentiments, of "our brother-emmets, and our ſifter-worms" (Canto III, 444), with the view of degrading that Being, created alone with ſuch high capabilities, and thus to—

——————"Sink Heaven's work,
"Firſt of material order, to the low
"And periſhable inſect of a day."

In our next number we ſhall examine the philoſophy of the poem. Z.

THEATRICAL INFORMATION.

DRURY LANE.

TUESDAY, March 13th. This theatre, after the play of the "*Wife of Two Huſbands,*" brought forward a new Farce entitled. *The Counterfeit:*" the characters and plot are as follow:

Governor - - - -	Mr. Powell.
Colonel Ormond - -	Mr. Holland.
Squeezeall - - - -	Mr. Cherry.
Simon - - - - -	Mr. Purſer.
Dizzy - - - - -	Mr. Collins.
Addle - - - - -	Mr. Banniſter.
Palmira - - - -	Mrs. Sparkes.
Letitia Harcourt - -	Mrs. Harlowe.

Betſey - - - - - - Miſs Tyrer.
Nancy - - - - - - Mrs. Bland.
Jenny - - - - - - Mrs. Scott.

The Governor of one of our ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies has a large eſtate entruſted to the care of Squeezeall, an attorney, his agent. Squeezeall is a daſhing, rattling fellow; and the Governor, being appriſed of his miſconduct, gives Colonel Ormond, who is about to return to England, a power of attorney to ſuperſede Squeezeall as his agent. On his voyage to Europe the Colonel is taken by the enemy, but his ſervant Addle eſcapes, bringing with him the power of attorney and certain papers directed to Squeezeall, which he ſecures.

On his return, Addle preſents a letter from the Governor to Squeezeall, who miſtakes Addle for the *real* Colonel Ormond, which ſuggeſts to him the idea of aſſuming the character of his maſter, to get poſſeſſion of the eſtate. This he accompliſhes, and Squeezeall afterwards joins with him in future ſchemes of diſſipation and folly; but while indulging in their frolics, the Governor returns from India to England, who is immediately appriſed by his ſteward of the exceſſes committed by the *ſuppoſed* Colonel Ormond.

The Governor, mortified at the conduct of his friend, is conſidering what ſteps he ſhall purſue, when the real Colonel Ormond is announced, and they have an interview. The Governor, imagining him to be the culprit he is deſcribed, receives him coldly: an *equivoque* follows, and a challenge is the conſequence.

The Colonel having quitted the room, Letitia Harcourt, who follows him from India, and who is dreſſed as an officer, introduces herſelf to the Governor as ſuch, and ſays that ſhe is come to England to revenge the wrongs of her neglected ſiſter. She complains of Ormond's conduct, who, from calling at Addle's, ſhe ſuppoſes refuſes to ſee her. The Governor, knowing the family, confides to the ſuppoſed Captain the duel in which he is engaged, and gives her a letter, directed to Ormond, to ſettle the preliminaries, but which is delivered, through miſtake, to the *fictitious* Colonel. The letter having reached the *counterfeit* Ormond, he communicates it to Squeezeall, and the latter ſtimulates him to the conflict with the challenger, whom the attorney does not know, becauſe the letter has no ſignature. The parties at length meet with piſtols, great confuſion and numberleſs miſtakes are the conſequence; but the myſtery is at length diſcloſed by the appearance of Colonel Ormond, who recogniſes in the Governor's antagoniſt his ſervant.

The complete expoſure of Squeezeall, and the great contrition of Addle, appear manifeſt, and the piece concludes with the union of the lovers and the reconciliation of the Governor and the Colonel.

This farce will doubtleſs long hold its rank among thoſe lively productions which excite a degree of intereſt beyond what is commonly produced, and at the ſame time exhilarate the ſpectator by the moſt genuine comic hilarity. The plot is worked up with a great knowledge of ſtage effect, if we except the inſipid opening ſcene, and the wretched expedient of Squeezeall to prevent his aunt from reading her poetical compoſitions, which excited the only murmur of diſapprobation that was heard throughout the whole evening. It is impoſſible to do juſtice to the exquiſite performance of Banniſter, jun.; indeed, he is the whole ſupport of the piece. Throughout the entire character he diſplayed that alternate vivacity, naiveté, and chaſte humour, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh this favourite comedian. His dreſs, when he aſſumes the character of Colonel Ormond, called down the moſt unbounded laughter and applauſe; and his Aſiatic entry into the village was conducted in the true mock-heroic ſtyle.

There was a pretty duet between Miſs Tyrer and Mrs. Bland, which was deſervedly encored. Mrs. Harlowe was uncommonly intereſting in her performance of Letitia Harcourt. The character of Dizzy, an old deaf clerk to Squeezeall, was admirably ſuſtained by Collins; and many of the replies which are put into his mouth excited no ſmall degree of merriment from the unexpected drollery of their application.

We cannot ſay much in favour of Mr. Cherry's performance of Squeezeall; he rather overſtrained the character in ſome reſpects, and in others palpably miſconceived it. He was received with an uncommon unanimity of applauſe on his firſt entrance, which we doubt not was gratifying to the man who has ſo ſucceſſively laboured for the amuſement of the public, both in his cloſet and on the ſtage.

The piece was given out amidſt a vociferous contention of plaudits and hiſſes: the latter were few, and thoſe few, we think, were without a juſt cauſe.

COVENT GARDEN.

Thurſday, Feb. 23. A new Comedy, entitled "*Love Sounds the Alarm*," from the pen of Mr. Holman, was produced this evening, the characters and plot of which are as follow:

Lord Azurement -	Mr. Knight
Lieutenant Seymour	Mr. Cooke
Charles Villars -	Mr. C. Kemble
Old Inſight - - -	Mr. Murray
Harry Inſight - -	Mr. Lewis
Doctor Cautery -	Mr. Fawcett
Don Raymondo Lorenzo Alphonſo O'Dogherty - - - -	Mr. Waddy
Michael Pequinc (a Portuguese) - - -	Mr. Simmons
Jonathan Welt -	Mr. Emery
Louiſa - - - -	Mrs. H. Siddons
Marina - - - -	Mrs. Gibbs
Mrs. Dogherty -	Mrs. Mattocks
Mrs. Cautery - -	Mrs. Powell.

Charles Villars has recently married Louiſa, the daughter of Lieut. Seymour, an old officer in the army; her father, though not diſinclined to the union, is ſtill indignant at its having taken place during his abſence from England. Villars urges in his juſtification, that, from Louiſa's being placed under the care of perſons who became the agents of a profligate that aimed at her ſeduction, it was neceſſary for him to unite himſelf to her by marriage, to become her protector, without injury to her reputation. Seymour contends, that the world will cenſure him, as favouring his daughter's marriage from intereſted motives, as Villars is expected to be greatly provided for by his mother; and under this impreſſion he feels much incenſed at Villars's conduct. On his quitting him, Villars is accoſted by Harry Inſight, and ſoon after by Doctor Cautery, who communicates to Villars the report of his mother's death, and the diſappointment of his expectations, by all her fortunes devolving on her ſecond huſband, who was originally a private in a regiment of horſe, and by his ſervices had raiſed himſelf to the rank of an officer. Thus deſtitute of a future proviſion, he is recommended by Harry Inſight (who is the ſon of a merchant, but whoſe volatility has made him abandon trade) to accept of a ſituation in his father's houſe.

Lord Azurement, who is the perſon that was in the purſuit of Louiſa, is greatly diſappointed at loſing all traces of her. Harry Inſight, whoſe trait is the affection of knowing every thing by his extraordinary diſcernment, inclines Lord Azurement to imagine that he is thoroughly acquainted with the name and reſidence of the lady he is in ſearch of, and alſo of her protector; and on this conviction Lord Azurement forces on him a letter for each, and leaves him completely in the dark on the whole buſineſs. In endeavouring to obtain ſome elucidation from Dr. Cautery, he is, from circumſtances, led to believe that Marina Louiſa, the half-ſiſter to Villars, is the lady to whom the love-letter is intended, and the challenge he believes to be deſigned for the Doctor himſelf. He proceeds immediately to deliver the letter to Marina Louiſa, who, as well as her aunt, Mrs. O'Dogherty, is greatly incenſed at its contents, as it expreſſes a libertine declaration of love, when he has been admitted in the family as an honourable ſuitor.

Charles Villars has accidentally met Lord Azurement, and the challenge has been verbally given and received. In a converſation with Louiſa, prior to the duel, his anxiety for her deſtitute ſituation, ſhould any adverſe circumſtance occur to him, makes him utter expreſſions, which ſhe, unconſcious of the event that is about to take place, cannot comprehend; and as he, to account for his depreſſion declares himſelf to be in the moſt extreme pecuniary diſtreſs, the idea that he may be drawn by deſperation to ſeek a ſupply for her neceſſities by force, ſuggeſts itſelf to her mind, and ſhe communicates her alarm to her father, who, on hearing of Villars's re-

verſe of fortune, has come to offer him conſolation and aſſiſtance.

Seymour goes to ſeek Villars, and, on finding him in great agitation, with a piſtol in his hand, he conſiders his daughter's alarm as too well founded, and adviſes Villars's inſtant flight.

Villars, who thinks it adviſeable to abſent himſelf, till the event of Lord Azurement's wound ſhall be known, ſtill determines on ſeeing his wife before he departs, and is preſent during a converſation between her and Lord Azurement, in which, from equivocal expreſſions, he believes her to be guilty of infidelity, and ruſhes from her in his error. Villars's ſtep-father, Don Raymondo, who is an Iriſhman, that has lived many years in Spain, returns and finds his ſiſter, Mrs. O'Dogherty, to whom he has entruſted the care of his daughter, as a kind of Duenna, living, quite contrary to his expectation, in a ſtate of great gaiety; and he pays his firſt viſit during a maſquerade, when he finds his daughter juſt going to run away with Harry Inſight. In the cataſtrophe, he preſents Villars with a bequeſt of his mother of her whole fortune, while Villars, from his mercantile connection with Old Inſight, has proved the means of ſaving Don Raymondo's property, amaſſed by commerce, from falling into the hands of his Portugueſe agent. The equivoque reſpecting the duel is continued to the laſt ſcene. Lord Azurement proves to be the ſon of Lieut. Seymour. Harry Inſight is married to Marina.

Such is the groundwork of the piece, and, as ſuch, we do think it was not worked up with all that dexterity of which it was ſuſceptible. The characters were not ſufficiently contraſted to produce any thing like a powerful effect: that of Doctor Cautery, to be ſure, excited great applauſe, and was played in a moſt excellent manner by Fawcett. The dialogue throughout was languid and unintereſting; the ſentiments far from praiſeworthy; and the language dull, creeping, and common place. The "ardentia verba" was totally baniſhed from the ſerious parts; and thoſe which were intended to diſplay the gaiety of comic colouring, evinced indeed a miſerable deficiency. But

"De mortuis nil niſi bonum:"

it has met its fate, and no longer excites public attention. It ſhall not, therefore, be our office to diſturb its quiet repoſe: we conclude by obſerving, that it was unanimouſly condemned. The epilogue contained ſome point, and was ſpoken with great humour by Emery.

Thurſday, March 8. A new Farce, entitled the "*Paragraph,*" was preſented for the firſt time at this theatre. It is written by Prince Hoare, and, as an ephemeral production, does him ſome credit. The plot is by no means new, but the dialogue is ſparkling, light, and appropriate. The muſic, which is by Braham, evinces conſiderable taſte; and it is deſerving of notice, that every ſong throughout the whole piece was rapturouſly encored. Fawcett ſung one which, we believe, is entirely new to the ſtage, and it does its author very great credit for its whimſical ingenuity. He takes up a newſpaper, and chaunts to muſic ſome irreſiſtibly laughable *croſs readings:* we remember one or two.

"*Yeſterday the eclipſe of the ſun and moon——*"

"*Was brought to Bow Street for a firſt examination.*"

"*The high gale of wind on Tueſday night——*"

"*Had a faſhionable rout in Portland Place.*"

It is needleſs to obſerve that *ſuch* a ſong in the hands of this popular comedian ſhook the abode of the gods with "inextinguiſhable merriment."

In the plot of the piece there is, however, a remarkable deficiency. The "*Paragraph,*" which is intended to produce the denouement, and the converſion of the hypochondriacal uncle, is rendered abortive by the ſalutary advice of the new apothecary. This inconſiſtency might eaſily have been avoided by rendering the *latter* unſucceſsful.

The actors exerted themſelves with great ſucceſs. Storace and Braham ſang with their uſual excellence; and Munden, Fawcett,

and Emery, played with great eclat.

The play of the evening was the "*Fair Penitent.*" This is a frigid and declamatory compoſition. It lays no hold on the affections: the ſpectator liſtens to well turned periods, harmonious lines, and preceptive morality; but it has the effect of a religious lecture. The diſtreſs of Caliſta is unpitied becauſe it is juſt: ſhe has acted diſhoneſtly, and "well deſerves her woe." The inexorable character of Sciolto is unnatural: he wiſhes to act the Roman father on an occaſion when the milder feelings of chriſtianity ought to predominate. Altamont is, indeed, a tame, nerveleſs, and "wittol" huſband in every reſpect. Lothario is the giddy rake which every ſtreet preſents; exulting in his vices, and unabaſhed by the admonitions of honour and prudence. Horatio, and Horatio alone, commands our reſpect and attention: he is an auſtere friend, ſenſible of the duties of friendſhip, and rigorous in the performance of thoſe duties.

Abſentem qui rodit amicum
Qui non defendit alio culpante——
Hic niger eſt hunc tu Romane caveto.
Hor.

We are anxious that his conſcientious virtue ſhould attain its object, though aware that Caliſta is foully guilty: in fact, Horatio is the only perſonage in this moral lecture who dwells upon the mind of the ſpectator, and intereſts his feelings.

Of the performance there is little room to ſpeak. Mrs. Siddons was energetic and impreſſive, though there is but ſmall ſcope for the diſplay of her powers. Kemble, in Horatio, thoroughly and correctly *conceived* the part, but he *dreſſ'd* it moſt ludicrouſly: we admit the neceſſity of adhering to *coſtume* to a certain extent; but, beyond that, it degenerates into ridiculous and affected propriety. Mr. Kemble will excuſe us, when we ſay that his hat and dreſs reminded us ſtrongly of a Chelſea Penſioner, while his tail bore no inconſiderable reſemblance to that of a certain animal ycleped a *monkey*.

Cooke is totally unfit for Sciolto: there was too much of Sir Archy Mc Sarcaſm in his delineation of the old man: often, indeed, when the poet intended to excite commiſeration, Mr. Cooke, by an unfortunate habit of geſticulation and voice, threw the good natured audience into a merry laugh. This actor ſhould conſult his ſtrength, and learn that, though great in Iago, in Sir Archy, in Sir Pertinax, in Pierre, and many other ſuch characters, he is totally unfit to preſent the ſtrong characteriſtics of a Richard, a Macbeth, and a Hamlet, or the parental anxieties of a Sciolto, unleſs he would wiſh to burleſque them. Sciolto ſhould have been given to that chaſte and impreſſive performer Murray.

Saturday, March 10. Cumberland's pleaſing comedy of the *Wheel of Fortune* was preſented at this theatre to an overflowing audience. Kemble was, of courſe, the Penruddock of the evening, and he diſplayed his uſual and well known abilities: it is, indeed, one of his *chef d'œuvres*. Mrs. St. Leger in *Mrs. Woodville* was extremely intereſting. *Emily Tempeſt* found an elegant and lively repreſentative in Miſs Brunton; but when we remember the faſcinating performance of the *ci-devant* Miſs Farren, all compariſon ceaſes. The *Paragraph* was the afterpiece, which, being judiciouſly curtailed, advanced, of courſe, additional claims to approbation.

Monday 19. *The Engliſh Fleet, and the* PARAGRAPH. This was for the benefit of Signora Storace, who experienced on the preſent occaſion the diſtinguiſhed patronage of a liberal public. The houſe was literally overflowing at an early hour, and we are willing to be-

lieve none went away diſſatisfied with their evening's amuſement. The play is already well known to many of our readers, and an account of the entertainment will be found in a preceding article. Fawcett ſung between the performance the favourite ſong in *Lock and Key*, which was of courſe well received, and the other performers contributed every thing in their power towards the *benefit* of the faſcinating fyren. She was greeted on her firſt entrance with a general burſt of approbation.

Saturday 24. A new Comedy in three Acts was produced this evening, for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. The principal characters were as follow:

Harry Hairbrain -	- Mr. Lewis
Old Hairbrain -	- Mr. Munden
Farmer Acorn -	- Mr. Emery
Manley - - -	- Mr. Chapman
Motto - - - -	- Mr. Fawcett
Capias - - - -	- Mr. Simmons
Antimony - - -	- Mr. Blanchard
Manager - - -	- Mr. Farley
Miſs Manley - -	- Miſs Marriott
Mrs. Motto - -	- Mrs. Leſerve
Manager's Wife -	- Mrs. Davenport

The plot of the piece is ſimple, but intereſting. It opens with the arrival of Harry Hairbrain, and a company of ſtrolling actors, at the inn of Mr. Motto. Harry Hairbrain is an Oxford ſcholar, but, having fallen in love with Miſs Manley, who has reſorted to the ſtage as a means to ſupport her father, he quits the Univerſity, and acopts the profeſſion of an actor. Thus are the parties ſituated, when Old Hairbrain, in company with Antimony, is compelled to ſojourn in the ſame inn, becauſe the mail coach, in which they were travelling to Oxford for the purpoſe of arranging the preliminaries of marriage between the neice of Antimony and Old Hairbrain's ſon, broke down. A rencontre is the conſequence. Harry Hairbrain is informed of the intended marriage, and that the papers are all ready for his ſignature. Unable to reſign his affection for Miſs Manley, he contrives to deſtroy the trunk in which the papers are. Manley, whoſe real name is Stamford, was formerly the intimate friend and benefactor of Old Hairbrain; but having been defrauded of an eſtate left him by his brother (by a *deed*, as he had previouſly from caprice diſinherited him in his *will*) through the villany of Antimony and Capias, he is compelled to change his name, and travel *incognito*, to avoid his creditors. Antimony hears that he is in the town under the aſſumed name of Manley, and obtains a writ againſt him for an old debt, the execution of which is prevented by the dexterity of Motto the innkeeper, and the flight of Manley. Previous to this, Capias arrives (who was formerly in partnerſhip with Antimony, and is in poſſeſſion of the deed by which the brother of Manley aſſigned to him all his property), and offers Manley a ſecret douceur to forego his claims. This is rejected by him with indignation; and Capias and Antimony, while plotting in a garden the means to ſucceed in their villany, are overheard by Old Hairbrain, who is accidentally placed in an elevated ſummer-houſe, from whence he cannot deſcend, in conſequence of his ſon having taken the ladder away to aſſiſt his friend Manley over the garden wall, in order that he may eſcape into the next county, and thus avoid the impending impriſonment. Old Hairbrain thus learns, that his former friend and benefactor Stamford is the man againſt whom they are deviſing their villanous ſchemes. This of courſe leads to a detection. Manley is overtaken in his flight by his friend Harry, and brought back. Capias delivers the deed to its rightful owner; and the piece concludes with the diſgrace of Antimony and Capias, and the union of Harry with Miſs Manley.

Such is the outline of the piece, ſimple in itſelf, but worked up with great pleaſantry and effect by its author. The character of the Manager created conſiderable merriment; it is, we believe, *new* to the ſtage, but not to the readers of halfpenny papers ſtuck againſt a wall. The idea was manifeſtly ſuggeſted by one of thoſe numerous and well known epiſtles from profeſſional gentlemen, who communicate their thoughts in technical phraſeology. Thus, the Manager conſtantly contrives in his converſation to expreſs himſelf by ingeniouſly adopting the names of almoſt every play that has appeared.

Motto is merely an imitation of the well known characters of Dr. Pangloſs, Caleb Quotem, &c. He was formerly a herald painter, and is perpetually miſapplying the mottos he thus learnt; but the effect is greatly inferior to that produced by the quotations introduced by the above mentioned characters; for in the preſent inſtance, *few*, it may fairly be preſumed, can *feel* or appreciate the wit of the miſapplications, as it is not every one who viſits a theatre (not excepting even the grave characters of the pit, or the fluttering effeminacy of the boxes) that are intimately converſant with Latin. They laugh, it is true; but if they were told

"Rude, ſi ſapis,"

there would be many an undiſtended mouth, and many a ſilent tongue.

The prologue was neat and appropriate, and very plainly informed us that the author of the piece was Mr. Dibdin. This is not only unuſual, but perhaps reprehenſible; it at leaſt favours ſtrongly of diſguſting vanity. The epilogue was *chaunted* by Mr. Fawcett, and contained many excellent witticiſms, which certainly loſt nothing in the hands of its ſpeaker, or rather ſinger.

The language of the play abounds with that kind of flaſhy wit which now is only current. The dialogue is lively and rapid, and the ſituations are often irreſiſtibly comic. The Muſe of Mr. Dibdin, indeed, ſeems peculiarly calculated to ſupply food for what may be juſtly termed the preſent degeneracy of taſte. His repartees, his wit, and his equivoques, though ſometimes playful and ludicrous, never bear the ſtamp of ſterling humour; they poſſeſs no inherent, no intrinſic merit, which would obtain either applauſe or approbation for them, except when viewed thro' the illuſive medium of the ſtage. Unlike the ſportive ſallies of Congreve, of Vanbrugh, of Cibber, or of Sheridan, they do not captivate the judgement by delicate appropriation, or that evaneſcent character (*indefinable* but *felt* by every enlightened mind) which for ever hovers around and intimately commingles with, the genuine emanations of the children of Thalia. Our author's productions have their day—a ſhort day—and are forgotten: they ſparkle awhile in the ſunſhine of popular favour, but, being eſſentially deficient in ſelf-exiſting materials, they fade the moment that popular favour is withdrawn. We certainly think that Mr. Dibdin is gifted with a conſiderable power to wield the dramatic pen; and it is probable that, by following Nature inſtead of bending to the current of public depravity, he might produce ſomething worthy of permanent attention.

"Le vrai mérite ne dépend point du tems ni de la mode."

The other entertainments of the evening were, "Raiſing the Wind," and the "Paragraph." The latter ſtill poſſeſſes an objectionable part, which excites the murmurs of the audience, viz. the awkward manner in which the firſt act ends. Not even the broad humour of Munden can arreſt the harſh hiſſings of the gods!

It was given out for a ſecond repreſentation on Eaſter Monday, without one diſſentient voice.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ALFRED.

A Poetical Fragment.

——HE, at his country's call,
Will nobly conquer, or as nobly fall.
Call we that *life*, which mere exiſtence ſeems,
Whoſe dull poſſeſſor's boſom never teems
With aught conducive to the gen'ral weal,
Which for his country never yet could feel?
No! Such a being, to his lateſt day,
Is but an animated lump of clay.
They only truly LIVE, who bravely dare
The active duties of the world to ſhare;
Whoſe reaſon tells them God could ne'er deſign
That wondrous energy, that fire divine,
Which he implanted in our natures, when
He bade us walk among the ſons of men,
To be excited for our *ſelfiſh* ends,
But to be us'd as *univerſal* friends;
Theſe to creation he advanc'd as laws,
Not for the *private*, but the *gen'ral* cauſe.
Diſhonour light on thoſe rebellious elves
Whoſe hands ne'er mov'd for any but themſelves;
Whoſe hearts ne'er beat for any but the ſame;
As loſt to virtue as they are to ſhame!
When patriot worth, conſpicuous, rear'd its head,
And through the iſle its genial influence ſpread,
Proclaim'd its hallow'd cauſe, both far and near,
And taught the foes of honeſty to fear;
It was when Heav'n to *Alfred* firſt gave birth,
And rais'd him far above the ſons of earth:—
ALFRED! Great name! whoſe bright example fires
Our glowing breaſts, and ev'ry heart inſpires;
Whoſe deeds, review'd, excite ſenſations known
To ſouls alive to acts of good alone;
Who, great in arts, and terrible in arms,
Gave Britain laws, and rais'd her foes alarms;
Compell'd the depredating Danes to yield
To worth ſuperior, and to quit the field:
Who, acting always on the nobleſt plan,
Rather appear'd a demi-god than man:
Who, in the eyes of wond'ring mortals ſtood
His country's bulwark, and his people's good;
The champion of religion, and the foe
Of all who fought to lay her empire low.
As long as England ſhall poſſeſs the name,
And Britons glory in their thirſt for fame;
Long as her navy ſhall triumphant ride,
At once the dread of Europe, and the pride;
Long as her thunder ſhall deſtruction hurl
On thoſe who diſcord's banner may unfurl,
And mem'ry ſhall its pow'rful ſeat maintain
"Within the book and volume of the brain;"
Upon the liſt we *firſt* {*His* name ſhall read
Of *patriot worthies*, who have *liv'd* indeed;
Have liv'd to ſerve mankind, have liv'd to prove
Themſelves *deſerving* of a nation's love,

38, *Stafford Place.* G. B.

MODERN SONNETS.

ARTHUR.

A ſublime deſcriptive Piece.

DARK was the night, and loud the wind-ſtorm howl'd,
Around, above, the vivid lightnings glare;
The thunder's awful noiſe unceaſing rol'd
In dreadful peals along the troubled air!
When Arthur, ſilent, bent his careful way
Acroſs the landing's dun and dang'rous gloom:

Seiz'd on the maſſy door—that ſtraight gave way—
And enter'd ſlow the horror-breathing room!
Trembling, with dumb amazement now he trod,
While hope and fear his breaſt alternate ſway'd!
Reach'd where full well he knew there ſtood
A table dimly gleaming in the ſhade.
He felt—but utter'd, with terrific fear—
"GOD D—MN THE TINDER BOX! IT IS NOT HERE!!!" *Quiz.*

LINES ADDRESSED TO A SLEEPING INFANT BY ITS MOTHER.

SLEEP on, ſweet babe, unconſcious of that pain,
Which rends thy mother's agonized breaſt:
Sleep on, ſweet child, nor ever wake again,
But wing thy paſſage to eternal reſt.
For thou wert born the heir of pining grief,
And, penury and guilt thy birth-right are!
When *I* am gone, ah! who ſhall give relief,
Or ſhield thy youth from heart-corroding care!
In tears conceiv'd, in tears matur'd wert thou!
Brought forth in tears foreboding future woe:
Once I was bleſt—but *theſe*, alas! are now
All that thy wretched mother can beſtow.
She ſaid—then haſt'ning to complete her ſin,
Slow from her pocket drew—A PINT OF GIN!!!

Quiz.

MODERN DISCOVERIES
AND
IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
With Notices reſpecting Men of Letters.

Patent to Mr. Hooper for Machinery for cleanſing Harbours, &c.

AT the head of the pier is a frame of timber, ſo conſtructed that valves may be made in the pier, which is to be hollowed for a reſervoir of water. As the waves daſh againſt the head of the pier, they force open the valves, and the water ruſhes into the reſervoir. As the tide ebbs, ſluices are opened at the farther end, and the water, flowing out with impetuoſity, carries away the ſluſh into the main ſtream, and more ſand may be removed in this manner than was brought in by every tide.

To peck up rocks under water, iron bars of ſufficient length are fixed in receptacles by the ſides of barges, which are moved up and down by the rolling of the barge, or by a roller worked within ſide of it.

A ſhifting keel to aſſiſt veſſels in going to windward, improvements on a water-wheel, and water-wheel for ſcouring away ſand for getting a veſſel off the ſand, are deſcribed under the ſame patent.

Patent to Mr. Trevithick for improving the Steam Engine, and applying it to the Driving of Carriages.

THE machinery in this patent cannot be deſcribed without a plate; but it ſeems very ingenious, and there is no doubt that it can be applied to wheel carriages; but we ſhould b glad to hear of any wheel carriages ſo moved, and particularly the ſtate of the roads on which they are moved. The expence of the apparatus, and its liability to be out of order, are great drawbacks to the utility to be derived from this patent; and in a road where the waggon meets with continual jolts, the increaſed power of the machine to overcome the obſtacle and the ſucceſſive diminution of it ſeem eaſier things in theory than in practice. The attempt, however, deſerves credit, and on ſome roads may be ſucceſsful.

Patent to Mr. Storck for a Subſtitute for Brewers' Yeaſt.

SIX pounds of malt and three gallons of boiling water are maſhed together, and left covered for three hours: to each gallon of the liquor drawn off are put two pounds of brown moiſt ſugar, and the whole, being well ſtirred about, is put into a ſmall veſſel juſt able to contain it, whoſe bunghole is covered only with brown paper, and kept blood warm for four days: then the ſame quantity of malt and boiling water is prepared without ſugar. The fermented and laſt liquor are mixed together

blood warm, and left to ſtand forty-eight hours. Now put twenty-ſix ounces of hops to as many gallons of water, and boil them till the liquor is reduced to ſixteen gallons, which maſh with malt, when the liquor is one hundred and ninety degrees in warmth; and, after ſtanding two hours and a half, drain it off. Then take ten gallons of boiled water, and maſh it with the malt before mentioned; and, after ſtanding two hours and a half, draw it off. The firſt liquor is now to be put to four quarts of the fermentation, mixed well, and left to ſtand ten hours, and the remaining ten gallons of the liquor are put with the ſaid ſixteen gallons, and left to ſtand ſix hours, when it is fit for uſe. And two gallons are ſufficient for twelve buſhels of bread ſet quarter ſponge, blood warm.

Patent to Mr. Boond for a new Manufacture of Fuſtians.

THE part claimed as the particular invention of the patentee, is, the weaving of mixed cotton, weft, or yarn, by the method deſcribed, ſo as to make a mixed pile in the aforeſaid goods ſimilar to mixed woollen cloth or kerſeymere, which has never been done before on theſe kinds of cotton pile goods.

IN the Univerſity of Cambridge, the queſtion on the celibacy of Fellows of Colleges is revived, and is agitated with ſome hopes, it is ſaid; but we will not warrant the grounds for theſe hopes of ſucceſs to the individuals who think themſelves aggrieved by the preſent reſtraints. The queſtion has its difficulties: on the one hand, the founders of colleges being catholics, except in two inſtances, had imbibed the popiſh ideas on the merits of celibacy, and of courſe made them a part of their inſtitution. At the reformation, an act of parliament was paſſed repealing all the ſuperſtition that had taken place on this ſubject; and of courſe, under the ſanction of that act, the fellows of colleges, it might be preſumed, would be allowed to marry. Queen Mary repealed this act, which was, however, afterwards confirmed by King James. Queen Elizabeth was evidently averſe to matrimony; and in her reign the ſame prejudice might ſubſiſt againſt marriage, wherever it might be entertained. Now, with reſpect to colleges, the maſters are under the ſame bond as to celibacy as the fellows; yet they are permitted to marry, without any queſtion on the legality of their conduct: whence they derive the permiſſion it is difficult to determine. The mode, however, of bringing the queſtion to an iſſue is not eaſily ſettled. If it is to be done by grace of the ſenate, that is, by an act of the body of the univerſity to petition parliament, the difficulties in paſſing ſuch an act are almoſt inſurmountable, and in fact it does not ſeem that the univerſity, as a body, has any thing to do with the buſineſs. It is a queſtion relative ſolely to the fellows, the majority of whom indeed are members of the ſenate, but many are not; and if celibacy is a popiſh reſtraint aboliſhed by act of parliament, it ſeems injurious to ſolicit that by petition to which the fellows have a right, and ſuffer expedience to interfere with their claims.

THE ſociety for the ſupport and encouragement of Sunday ſchools in England and Wales, it appears from their laſt report, has, ſince the commencement of the inſtitution in 1785, aſſiſted two thouſand two hundred and thirty-two ſchools, in which have been inſtructed two hundred thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven ſcholars; and among them have been diſtributed one hundred and eighty-four thouſand two hundred and forty-eight ſpelling-books, forty-two thouſand ſix hundred and eighty teſtaments, ſix thouſand five hundred and eighty-three bibles, and four thouſand one hundred and twelve pounds in money.

THE miſſionaries in the Eaſt Indies are exerciſing their uſeful labours in the attempt to infuſe the truths of the goſpel into the mind of the natives. The difficulties are very great; but we can ſcarcely bring ourſelves to believe, what is aſſerted to have been ſaid by the prieſts at Kallee, that many Engliſhmen had made offerings of rupees to the abomination of that place, and that a regular payment of ſixty rupees a year was made to the idol. If it does not enter into Anglo-indian politics to take much pains in the converſion of the natives, it will be a diſgrace to our name to encourage the poor deluded wretches who are inſtrumental to our wealth in their horrid ſuperſtition.

MAJOR *Rennell* is employed upon the geography of the Holy Land, a work of great intereſt; and from his

obſervations, as well as the great aſſiſtance to be derived from a numerous body of writers, antient and modern, we may expect a very valuable acquiſition to our knowledge of that country. Mr. *Clark*, the celebrated traveller, of Jeſus College, Cambridge, ſpent a conſiderable time in the Holy Land, and traverſed (with a guard of thirty horſe, aſſigned him by Dgheſſar Pacha) a great deal of the country, the account of which will form a part, it is hoped, of the work he is now employed upon.

An act does honour to the country, and deſerves a diſtinguiſhed place in the records of literary men, which took place within theſe few weeks. By certain circumſtances not neceſſary to be mentioned, Dr. Prieſtley found himſelf deprived of a conſiderable part of his annual income. The circumſtance, as ſoon as it was known in England, excited an intereſt among his friends. The deficiency was two hundred pounds a year. A ſubſcription was made, the ſum was very ſoon ſubſcribed; and, inſtead of two hundred a year, it amounts to upwards of three hundred a year. One gentleman, not at all known to Dr. Prieſtley, nor agreeing with him in his religious or political ſentiments, but having a reſpect for his character and his literary and ſcientific attainments, put down his name for ten guineas a year. This inſtance of liberality will reſcue the Engliſh name in ſome degree from the diſgrace it has incurred by the treatment Dr. Prieſtley received in this country from ignorance and fanaticiſm.

The much diſputed and diſputable queſtion on Greek accents is likely to have great light thrown on it by the enquiries of the Iriſh Academy. Mr. *Browne*, a member of that reſpectable ſociety, has converſed with many modern Greeks on the ſubject, and collects, both from their accounts and the actual reading of ſome of them, that both verſe and proſe are read by accent, not quantity; and even the common Greek ſailor, in writing his letter, is as attentive to his accent as any ſcholar.

The very learned Mr. *Moore* publiſhed, ſome time ago, his interpretation of the ſeventy weeks in Daniel; which, according to him, do not terminate with the death of Chriſt, or the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, but the delivery of the revelation to John the Divine. The importance of the opinion, the talents of the writer, and the learning diſplayed in the treatiſe on this ſubject, might have been expected to excite greater attention than it ſeems to have done; but it requires learning to enter into the merits of the queſtion.

Mr. *Frend*, the author of Evening's Amuſements and the Principles of Taxation, lately publiſhed, has in the preſs an Eſſay on Patriotiſm, illuſtrated by inſtances from antient and modern times, and calculated to keep up that ſpirit of patriotiſm which glows in the volunteers of the united kingdom, to whom the work is dedicated.

Mr. *Huddart* has invented an inſtrument, which he calls a ſtation pointer, for determining the angular poſition of three known objects. It conſiſts of a graduated circle, with three radii of braſs, one fixed, and the other two moveable. The radii may be extended to any length by applying rulers to the produced radii. The angles between two objects are known by the arcs contained between the fixed radius and either of the moveable radii; and by means of Nonius and a magnifier, the diviſions of a degree are aſcertained to ſufficient minuteneſs. The theory depends on ſome eaſy propoſitions of Euclid; and it will be found uſeful on board ſhip to give its poſition, by obſerving with a ſextant the angular poſition of three known objects on ſhore.

The miſcellaneous works of the late Mr. *Robinſon*, of Cambridge, are intended for the preſs of Mr. *Flower*, of that place. The friends of that worthy and reſpectable writer will have an opportunity of ſhewing their reſpect for his memory by their ſubſcriptions; and few men, we may add, ever exerted themſelves more ſtrenuouſly than he did in the cauſe of civil and religious liberty.

The Reverend Mr. *Fellowes*, well known for his defence of the church of England againſt methodiſm, has lately publiſhed a work in three volumes, 8vo, entitled the Guide to Immortality, in which are given Memoirs of the Life and Doctrines of Chriſt, in the words of the four Evangeliſts, and according to the order laid down by Archbiſhop Newcome. The common verſion of the four goſpels is in general adopted, but many of its errors are corrected, and a variety of notes is

added illuſtrating the genuine doctrines of Chriſtianity.

A NEW tranſlation of the works of Salluſt, by *Henry Stewart*, of Allarton, Eſq., is expected ſoon to make its appearance.

SIR *A. N. Edelcrantz*, of Sweden, has made a very great improvement on Papin's Digeſter, by which it is rendered ſecure from the accidents that have hitherto obſtructed, in great meaſure, the uſe of this powerful inſtrument. Digeſters upon this plan are to be had at Mr. *Fidler's*, mathematical inſtrument maker, 23, Oxford Market.

THE legiſlature of Jamaica has made a ſevere act againſt thoſe whom it ſuppoſes to teach fanatical opinions in the iſlands, and to promote, in conſequence, a troubleſome ſpirit among the negroes. In conſequence of this act, the methodiſt preachers and members of the miſſionary ſociety are greatly diſtreſſed; the uſual means of religious inſtruction are, in many parts of the iſland, annihilated; and it is certain that, if the legiſlature does not provide proper teachers, and prohibits the exertions of the miſſionaries, it will in a future time rue the miſtake by the ferociouſneſs of their ſlaves, as ſoon as they have an opportunity of imitating the conduct of their brethren in Domingo. The difference between the governor and aſſembly, on the ſubject of ſupplies, is another matter of importance, which will call the attention of the kingdom to that iſland.

MR. *Thelwall* having given up entirely every thing relative to politics, has been laudably employed in lecturing in various parts of this iſland on the ſubject of elocution. His endeavours have met with great encouragement; and the ſpirit of party did not operate in any place except Edinburgh, where ſome perſons connected with a review juſt eſtabliſhed in that place are ſaid to have entered into a conſpiracy againſt the lecturer, and to have endeavoured to the utmoſt of their power to render the efforts of the lecturer ridiculous, and to deprive the audience of both rational amuſement and inſtruction. Their conduct he has expoſed in a letter to Mr. *Jeffray*, the chief man in this review, and ſhewn that they are as incompetent critics of compoſition as they were judges of delivery and elocution.

A MAN named *Cole*, diſtinguiſhed in no ways except his peculiarity of writing down ſomething every day of what he ſaw or heard, left ſome years ago a number of folios of the moſt contemptible ſpecies of writing that ever exiſted to the Britiſh Muſeum. Theſe manuſcripts have lately been acceſſible; and all the ſcandal that the wretched writer of them amaſſed, without any regard to truth, is now propagated, by means of certain publications, to whoſe credit it would certainly be to pay ſome regard to the feelings of humanity. We would, however, warn the public, that if there is no other voucher for any fact related by him, it is totally unworthy of credit. The man lived for many years near the Univerſity of Cambridge; but, living or dead, he was the object of univerſal contempt.

THE learned are at preſent much employed on the Sarcophagus in the Britiſh Muſeum, which any one may ſee by giving himſelf the trouble of knocking at the gate, and walking forward a few ſteps to a ſhed in the yard, under which it is depoſited. Many affirm that it is the actual tomb of Alexander the Great; and the literary world is in anxious expectation of being ſoon in poſſeſſion of the memoir which Mr. *Clarke*, of Jeſus College, Cambridge, the deſervedly celebrated traveller, has drawn up on this ſubject.

THE delays in the Oxford edition of Strabo have occaſioned an appeal to the public from one of the perſons appointed by the univerſity to ſuperintend the edition. That there is a fault ſomewhere, cannot be doubted; but we defer mentioning of names till we hear what the accuſed has to ſay to the charges laid againſt him.

THE application of vital air in a decline is ſaid to be very efficacious. The mode of applying it is ſo ſimple and eaſy, that many perſons might be tempted to try it even for the occaſional pleaſure of the ſenſation. It is thus deſcribed by Dr. *Reynolds*. "I put a table ſpoonful of minium (red lead) into a ſaucer, and poured upon it as much vitriolic acid as would moiſten it, and placed it about a yard diſtant from the patient, that as the gas roſe it might be much diluted with the common air, ſo as not to irritate the lungs. Finding no ill effects to ariſe (to the patient in decline), I repeated the ſame doſe for a quarter of an hour on that day, but placed nearer the noſtrils; and ſhe found herſelf better." This practice

was continued for ſeveral days, till it was judged expedient that ſhe ſhould draw in the gas from a proper veſſel, with leſs mixture of the atmoſpheric air; and the lady recovered.

UPWARDS of three thouſand copies of the Arabic Bible, to be publiſhed under the inſpection of Profeſſor *Carlyle*, are ſubſcribed for. The work will conſiſt of two volumes octavo, of five hundred pages each.

As very few people go to church on Aſh Wedneſday, Mr. *Pearſon*, whoſe indignation at ſome of his brethren on the omiſſion of part of the late faſt ſervice was mentioned laſt month, propoſes that the Commination Service appointed to be uſed on that day ſhould be uſed on the firſt Sunday in Lent, as well as on Aſh Wedneſday. This worthy divine will probably meet with more ſupport, if he recommends it to be expunged out of the Prayer Book, for the objections of us *uninformed people* are rather important, and we are to be commended rather than blamed for diſliking "to join in curſing our neighbours."

THE two young gentlemen firſt on the liſt of honours, upon the examination for degrees at Cambridge this year, were Mr. *Raye*, of Chriſt College, and Mr. *Garratt*, of Trinity. By the will of Dr. *Smith*, two prizes of twenty-five pounds each were given annually to the two beſt proficients of the year in mathematics, who have taken their degree. For theſe prizes, the two young gentlemen, of courſe, were candidates; when Mr. *Garratt*, who had been ſecond at the preceding examination, obtained the firſt prize, and Mr. *Raye* the ſecond prize.

THE American Government has publiſhed an account of Louiſiana, in which is mentioned the diſcovery of a ſalt mountain, about a thouſand miles up the Miſſouri, and not far from the river. The mountain is ſaid to be a hundred and eighty miles long, and forty-five in width, compoſed of ſolid rock ſalt. That a ſalt mountain may exiſt, we cannot doubt; but farther authority is requiſite to eſtabliſh its dimentions.

A NEW edition of the works of the Abbé *Fleury*, on the Manners of the Jews and Chriſtians, has been publiſhed at Paris.

PROFESSOR *Robiſon*, of Edinburgh, is about to publiſh his Lectures on Mechanical Philoſophy.

A DESCRIPTIVE catalogue of the Coptic Manuſcripts found in the library of Cardinal *Borgia* has been prepared for the preſs by Mr. *Zoega*, author of a Treatiſe on Obeliſks.

AN anſwer to Mr. *Marſh*'s Pamphlet is in the preſs, by the author of the former reply, who is ſaid to have a ſeat on the right reverend bench. The manner in which this controverſy began does no honour, aſſuredly, to the anonymous antagoniſt of Mr. *Marſh*, a man, whoſe talents and indefatigable induſtry and ingenuouſneſs do honour to the country. To advertiſe a caution againſt the writings of ſuch a man, and to prejudice the cauſe in an advertiſement, are high offences in the republic of letters.

MR. *Gauſs*, of Brunſwick, has announced, that there are innumerable caſes of inſcribing regular polygons in circles, which are known in the following manner: in the geometrical ſeries 1—2—4—8—16—32, &c. continued indefinitely, add unity to any term; then if the ſum is a prime number, a polygon of that number of ſides may be inſcribed in the circle by the operations employed for reſolving problems in the elements of geometry.

MR. *Baugh*, of Llanymynech, is employed on the map of Shropſhire, on a large ſcale.

A CHART of the Hondt, or Weſtern Scheldt, from the ſea to Antwerp, was made by order of the Miniſter of the French Marine, by *Beautemps Beaupre*, with proper aſſiſtants, and it is now publiſhed by Mr. *Steel*, of Tower Hill.

A COLLECTION of the Italian writers on Political Œconomy, in thirty volumes, is now in the preſs, at Milan, under the inſpection of Mr. *Pierre Cuſtodi*.

MR. *Le Brun* is ſaid to have invented a mode of preparing hemp and flax, in ſuch a manner as to procure from them a kind of cotton and ſilk thread. A thouſand pounds may, he ſays, with the labour of very few individuals, be converted into cotton, and the new manufacture gives commodities equal to thoſe made of cotton and ſilk. The advantages of ſuch a proceſs are obvious, but we muſt wait till the boaſts of the French are proved by experience.

PROFESSOR *Matthei*, of Augſburg, has diſcovered, in a MS. which is depoſited in the library of Augſburg, a fragment of three hundred verſes of the

Clytemneſtra of Sophocles: he intends to publiſh them immediately. This fragment begins with the prologue ſpoken by Tiſiphone, and finiſhes with a chorus; whence it is very probable, that it contains the whole of the firſt act.

The National Inſtitute has nominated the Preſident *Cavelli* their correſpondent at Naples.

The celebrated Brunck.

M. *Heitz*, formerly printer to the Univerſity of Straſbourg, and at preſent to the Academy of that city, whoſe preſſes are ſufficiently known to all the lovers of Greek learning, by the exquiſite editions of Greek authors which have proceeded from them, under the direction of M. *Brunck*, has lately celebrated the memory of that learned ſcholar, by printing on one large folio ſheet the numerous claims which he poſſeſſed to the love, the gratitude, and the veneration of his compatriots, and of the literary world.

The firſt page contains a Latin inſcription in honour of M. *Brunck*; it is the compoſition of M. *Dahler*, a worthy literary character, well verſed in Greek and Oriental literature, and who for a long time ſince has dedicated his labours and his talents to the propagation, at Straſbourg, of a taſte for letters, and for ſolid knowledge. The ſecond page preſents a French tranſlation of this inſcription. The third and fourth contain a liſt of the editions of the Greek and Roman claſſics publiſhed by M. *Brunck*.

This ſmall typographical monument in honour of a man of learning, whom the city of Straſbourg ought to be proud of in every reſpect, is very well executed, and does honour to the preſs of M. *Heitz*.

M. *Schweighæuſer*, who, during a long period of time, was the obſerver, and ſometimes the fellow labourer, of M. *Brunck*, will doubtleſs preſent us with the *éloge* of his learned friend; for no one is better able than himſelf to appreciate and to communicate the immenſe obligations which literature is indebted to him.

We are happy in being able to announce to the literary world, the publication of an *unique* and truly elegant edition of *Goldſmith*'s Poetical Works. A life of that faſcinating poet is prefixed, which is not only authentic, but contains ſome new information, particularly with regard to his birth, and there are various additional notes ſcattered throughout the poems. The typographical execution of the work is elegantly neat, and the wood-cuts by *Auſtin* are impreſſive ſpecimens of that branch of art. Indeed, the whole appearance of our departed bard's works do great credit to the taſte of the different artiſts.

The work of Mr. *Parkinſon*, of Hoxton, on the Organic Remains of the former World, is in conſiderable forwardneſs. The Firſt Part, on the Foſſils of the Vegetable Kingdom, illuſtrated with coloured plates, in quarto, is propoſed to be publiſhed on the firſt of June next.

Henry T. Hardacre, Eſq., of the Royal Navy, has lately received the thanks of the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, for his excellent plan (which he has communicated to their Lordſhips) for the purpoſe of keeping the ſquadrons of his Majeſty's fleet upon their ſtations before the enemy's ports in blowing weather. This plan is likewiſe of the utmoſt utility to prevent a ſhip from falling into the trough of the ſea; and, in a gale of wind, to keep her from the danger of being drove upon a lee-ſhore, where there is no anchorage. It will alſo be found of great importance, in caſe a ſhip ſhould loſe her ſails, carry away her maſts, loſe her rudder, get becalmed after a ſtrong gale in a heavy ſea, or become otherwiſe in a diſtreſſed ſituation. The above invention is rendered invaluable, by its being at once upon ſo plain and ſo eaſy a principle, that it may be comprehended in an inſtant; and two or three ſeamen can, at any time, conſtruct the whole machine in a few minutes out of a part of the ſhip's materials, without any loſs or expence whatever; as the machine (after it is done with) can with eaſe be taken to pieces, and thoſe parts which compoſed it uſed again for their ordinary purpoſes.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE gloom which overſpread the nation, when our laſt report was made, is not entirely diſſipated; but the ſtrongeſt aſſurances have been held out, that there is no longer an occaſion for national alarm, and that

the country may ſoon be relieved from its fears with reſpect to its Sovereign. Bulletins have been regularly iſſued, ſigned by the phyſicians in waiting, and giving a daily account of his Majeſty's health; but from them nothing could be collected on the nature of the diſeaſe with which he was afflicted. The ſame ſilence was preſerved in both houſes of parliament; and the public, of courſe, left to its own conjectures, from the extraordinary attendance called in upon this occaſion, conceived the diſorder to be of that nature which is moſt afflicting to humanity, and renders the patient, more than any other, incapable of performing the duties attached to any office in civil ſociety. In ſuch a ſtate of the Chief Magiſtrate, and in the daily apprehenſion of the moſt formidable attack that was ever planned by the enemy, it was natural that great anxiety ſhould prevail: queſtions were put in parliament, which were intended to be followed up by motions of enquiry; and there was reaſon to expect, that an examination of the phyſicians would take place, to aſcertain the probability of a ſpeedy exerciſe of the royal powers. A member of an election committee cannot be abſent from his poſt without a certificate from the phyſician of his incapacity to attend; and, if the royal functions were ſuſpended from any cauſe, it ſeemed conſiſtent with the high nature of the kingly office that the other branches of the legiſlature ſhould have the ſtate of this ſuſpenſion properly laid before them, that, in caſe of neceſſity, they might provide the means ſuitable to ſuch a diſtreſſing occaſion. Motions of this kind were daily expected, when a ſtop was put to all farther diſcuſſion on ſo delicate a topic, by the declaration from the Chancellor that he had had an audience with his Majeſty, whom he found fully competent to perform the duties of his high ſtation; and, however diſtreſſing the remains of illneſs might be to himſelf and ſubjects, there was nothing in it to prevent the buſineſs of the nation from going on in its uſual courſe. A declaration of ſuch importance from an officer peculiarly converſant in affairs of a ſimilar nature, and who would not permit the act of an inferior man to be deemed valid, if he were not in perfect poſſeſſion of his intellectual faculties, ought to ſatisfy the moſt incredulous. It could not be preſumed, that he would trifle with national feelings; and it could not be doubted, that in his interview with his Majeſty he had received thoſe convincing proofs which would have ſatisfied him in the court of judicature over which he preſides. The bulletins, however, continued in their uſual ſtrain; they declared that his Majeſty was daily growing better, daily approaching to recovery: but how far the ſtate of his diſorder, previous to the viſit of the Chancellor, differed from the ſucceeding ſtate, in the opinion of the medical men, can be known only to few perſons, and for others the authority of the Chancellor is ſufficient.

If the feelings of this country were highly agitated by the diſtreſſing ſituation in which they apprehended that their Sovereign was placed, the danger that threatened the life of the ſovereign at war with us excited no leſs alarm in the neighbouring country; and the eyes of all Europe are directed to the ſcenes which are daily taking place in the capital of France. The Miniſter of Juſtice made a report, on the 17th of Feb., to the government and the legiſlative bodies of the diſcovery of a formidable conſpiracy againſt the life of the Firſt Conſul. The great agents in this conſpiracy were two celebrated Generals, Pichegru and Moreau, and a conſiderable leader in the war of the Vendée, Georges. Pichegru was well known to have been in England, and to have been received in that country with great reſpect. Moreau was ſuppoſed to have been living in retirement, and enjoying a dignified leiſure, the fruits of ſignal ſervices he had rendered to his country. They could, however, it was aſſerted, prove a connection between Pichegru and Moreau, and alſo lay open the whole plan, in which a number of inferior agents was concerned, having in view the aſſaſſination of the Firſt Conſul, the overthrow of the government, and the plunging of France again into all the horrors of civil war.

In conſequence of this report, Moreau was arreſted; and orders were iſſued for the arreſt of every perſon denounced by the Miniſter of Juſtice. Pichegru was ſoon after diſcovered in Paris, and conveyed to a place of confinement; and Georges, diſguiſed, and in the act of making his eſcape, met with the ſame fate. Numbers of the denounc-

ed perſons were ſucceſſively taken up; and in the publiſhing of their names, the times when they came from England, and the ſhips, and maſters of ſhips, who brought them, are mentioned. The French, with their uſual vivacity, poured in addreſſes to the Firſt Conſul, congratulating him on his eſcape, and expreſſing their indignation againſt ſuch perſons, as, after having rendered eſſential ſervices to their country, could harbour ſo wicked and atrocious a deſign. The caſe remains to be tried, and it will be curious to ſee to what degree either juſtice or the forms of juſtice are preſerved.

Such a conſpiracy would be of little importance to this country, if it were not for the language that has been uſed by the Miniſter of Juſtice upon this occaſion. He does not ſcruple to aſſert, that the aſſaſſins were in the pay of England, and that the plot was laid in England. The Engliſh government is accuſed of participating in the plot, and of endeavouring to overthrow, by perfidy and aſſaſſination, that ſyſtem which the French had eſtabliſhed, and which would continue firm againſt every attack of open force or ſecret treaſon. Aſſaſſination, we truſt, is a crime which every Engliſhman holds in abhorrence; and, if there were a man in his Majeſty's councils capable of harbouring ſuch a deſign, or of paying the villains to perpetrate ſuch an act, we do not doubt that, as ſoon as his infamy was detected, he would be driven with deſerved diſgrace from his poſt, and be treated with contempt by every one of his countrymen.

The war in which we are now engaged does not authoriſe us to commit an act diſgraceful to humanity. Upon the ſame plea, that a man would vindicate the aſſaſſination of the Firſt Conſul by means procured by Engliſh gold, would juſtify the aſſaſſination of our Sovereign by the hands of the French. Thus a moſt diſgraceful ſpecies of warfare would be kept up, and, inſtead of ranking high for honour among the nations of Europe, our name would be coupled with that of the moſt atrocious barbarians who have diſgraced ſociety. The Firſt Conſul of France has been acknowledged by us as a lawful ſovereign: we have ſent ambaſſadors to him, and received ambaſſadors from him. War does not alter his ſtate. Whatever cauſe of complaint certain Frenchmen may have againſt him, in ſuch complaint we have no right to interfere, and much leſs in the atrocious manner attributed to us. We cannot, therefore, acquieſce in the charge brought againſt us. It is not an Engliſh act; at leaſt, if an Engliſhman has been found baſe enough to patroniſe it, he has acted totally againſt the feelings and the conſent of the nation.

An eminent character in the law is ſaid to have not only viewed the accuſation in the ſame light that we do, but to have called on the Miniſter to diſavow the charge. We applaud entirely his ſpirit: it is that of a true Engliſhman, who cannot bear that ſo diſgraceful a ſuſpicion ſhould attach to his country. But we may doubt the propriety of any notice being taken of the charge, till the proceedings of the judicature of France are known. They have made an aſſertion which it is now incumbent on them to eſtabliſh by proper evidence. They will, we truſt, fail even in their own courts. Europe will then know what confidence to place in their future aſſertions, or, if any ſuſpicion ſhould attach to this country, it will then be time for Miniſters to remove ſo terrible an aſperſion.

The diſcovery of the plot ſerves only to ſtrengthen the government of the Firſt Conſul, and to give ſanction to many violent meaſures which may now be ſaid to be required for the national ſafety. In the mean time, the preparations for the attack upon our coaſts continue to be made with the greateſt alacrity. The number of gun boats collected in Boulogne harbour is almoſt incredible; and we have the mortification of hearing continually, that little ſquadrons, by keeping near the ſhore, evade the vigilance of our cruizers. A plan is ſaid to have been propoſed to government to render the whole ſcheme inefficient, by ſinking veſſels in the mouth of the harbour of Boulogne, which ſhall block it up entirely: but this plan is not received with any ſanguine expectations. This is certain, that all the preparations we have heard of cannot bring over a ſufficient armed force to cope with the inhabitants of Britain, fighting for their liberty and property, and unanimous in the defence of their country.

Incitements cannot be requiſite to call forth the wonted courage of this iſland in its defence; but, if they were,

the ſtate of the Dutch would teach its inhabitants what they might expect in caſe of the ſucceſs of the French arms. They retain the forms of liberty, but are expoſed upon every occaſion to the moſt mortifying inſults, as well as rapacious extortions. By a late order, ſearch has been made after Britiſh property in the province of Zealand, which to a great amount has been ſeized, and tranſported into the interior of the French republic. A remonſtrance made by the Preſident was of no avail, and indeed the language he uſed ſerved only to diſgrace his own countrymen, and to excite ridicule in the conqueror. "We beſeech you, Sir," he now addreſſes the French General, "by the liberty of Batavia, acknowledged for more than two centuries, and acquired in battle by our anceſtors, at the expence of their valour and their blood, that you will not convert that liberty to a ſhadow, by perſevering farther in the execution of a meaſure which has been carried to great lengths already, and againſt which we proteſt with all our might. If in the mean time, againſt all expectation, you refuſe to give ear to this juſt and well founded proteſt, we ſolemnly and energetically implore you that the goods and property of our fellow citizens, already ſeized and placed in ſecurity, may not be tranſported elſewhere; at leaſt, that the ſacred right of property be ſo long reſpected, till both the governments ſhall have treated as to the deſtiny of ſo many inhabitants, whoſe welfare and exiſtence depend ſolely on the preſervation of their property and poſſeſſions." It was not in this manner that the anceſtors of the Dutch pleaded with the proud Spaniard; nor would they have acquired their liberty, and been ſo renowned in hiſtory, if they had conceived that the property which they could not guard by their own ſwords could be preſerved by negotiation. "*Væ victis!*" woe to the conquered, was the expreſſion uſed by the Gaul, when he had got poſſeſſion of antient Rome; and the Dutch can have no reaſon to expect that this woe ſhould in their caſe not befall them. Having loſt the ſpirit of their anceſtors, they muſt not expect that the mere memory of former atchievements ſhould preſerve them from the fatal conſequences of their late inglorious conduct.

The fate of the Dutch ſeems to be impending over the parts of Italy which have not hitherto ſubmitted to the power of France. The northern parts may be conſidered as entirely under its influence or direct government: the papal dominions are of too little conſequence in any reſpect, either of reſiſtance or acquieſcence: but it is ſaid that Naples is threatened, and, in conſequence of the force we have in the Mediterranean, the French will think it neceſſary to ſecure to themſelves the ſtrong places in the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. However great may be our naval force, when we reflect on the force that the French can eaſily tranſport into thoſe quarters, the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, and the horrid barbarities exerciſed on the reſtoration of the Neapolitan government during the late war, reſiſtance will probably be very feeble or ineffectual. Our fleets may ſuccour the diſtreſs of the fugitives, and increaſe the calamities of thoſe who are compelled to remain, by the deſtruction of cities and manſions near the ſea coaſt; and the wretched Neapolitan, at a loſs to diſcriminate between the evil effects of both parties, will load with equal execrations both his friends and his foes.

A degree of ſpirit unknown to the Neapolitans appears on the coaſt of Africa, and excites at preſent much curioſity, as it may hereafter be matter of parliamentary enquiry. Mr. Falcon, the Engliſh Conſul at Algiers, was ſome time ago diſmiſſed by the Dey, on the ground of ill conduct, and a breach of the laws of the country. The particulars are not ſufficiently known, but the chief inſult conſiſted, it is ſaid, in the Conſul keeping in his houſe free Mahometan women; a privilege, it ſeems, which is denied to a chriſtian. A tumult in conſequence aroſe in the city, and the prejudices of the inhabitants could not be removed but by the diſmiſſal of the Conſul. The Conſul took refuge on board of our ſhips: the circumſtances were made known to our government; and Lord Nelſon was in conſequence directed to proceed to Algiers, to inſiſt, it is ſaid, on the reinſtatement of the Conſul, and at the ſame time to require that all the Malteſe, lately taken by the Dey's cruiſers, ſhould be given up as Britiſh ſubjects.

Theſe orders are ſufficiently peremptory. On the receipt of them, Lord Nelſon diſpatched Capt. Reats in the Superb, with the Conſul on board, to Algiers, to deliver to the Dey in a letter the demands of our government.

An interview, it is ſaid, took place; when the ſovereign of Algiers diſplayed his indignation in a manner not quite agreeable to the ſyſtem of European courts. The captain could obtain nothing from him; he refuſed to admit the Conſul again into his dominions, and reſiſted with equal perſeverance the demand made with reſpect to the Malteſe. On the 17th of January, two days after this interview, Lord Nelſon came with the fleet in ſight of the town. The captain was again ſent on ſhore. The Dey was not to be intimidated. He was viſiting his batteries, and refuſed admiſſion into his preſence to the captain, who returned to his ſuperior officer. In this ſtate of affairs, what was to be done? Shall the Britiſh fleet pour forth its vengeance on the ill fated town, or ſhall the orders of the Britiſh government be ſet at naught by the ſovereign of a petty eſtate in Africa? The Britiſh commander doubtleſs had weighed well in his own mind the reſult of his approach to the town; but, not having anticipated ſo ſpirited a reſiſtance, he ſailed the next day from the place, and reſumed the blockade of Toulon.

The only conſequence of this extraordinary tranſact on appears to have been, an advice to all our traders, which was inſerted in the Gibraltar Chronicle.—"Victory at ſea, 19 Jan. 1804. The Dey of Algiers having refuſed to receive the Britiſh Conſul, all ſhips are cautioned to beware how they approach the coaſts of Algiers, or permit themſelves to be boarded by the Algerine cruiſers. Nelſon and Bronte."—Whether the Dey is inclined to make war upon us, does not yet appear; and that we are not deſirous of entering into the conteſt is certain. The provocation on our ſide is of a nature not to be reconciled to the principles of civiliſed nations. If the Conſul were really guilty of the alledged affront, the Dey is moſt aſſuredly juſtified in his mode of reſentment. He diſmiſſes the perſon guilty of the affront, and very properly refuſes to compromiſe his authority, by re-admitting him into the city. The ſtate of the Malteſe priſoners was a fit ſubject for negotiation, but it could not be expected that ſuch a queſtion ſhould be diſcuſſed, when it was coupled with a demand the moſt inſulting to a ſovereign prince. He was the maſter in his own dominions; he was the proper judge what perſons he would or would not admit into them; and Engliſhmen will judge properly of his conduct, if they place themſelves in a ſimilar ſituation, and ſuppoſe that an agent of a foreign power, who had inſulted the laws of the country, had been ſent out of this country, and a peremptory order had come from his court for his re-admiſſion. Our ſuperior power does not authoriſe us to violate the laws that ought to prevail between independant ſtates: on the contrary, it becomes us to be more conſiderate, and to repreſs the arrogance that might in conſequence ariſe in the agents of our government.

The ſtates of Germany have not yet ſettled the diſputes ariſing from the property of the Equeſtrian order; but the north of Europe does not preſent to us any objects of importance. In the eaſt, the affairs of Ceylon are ſtill in a very perplexed and melancholy ſtate; and the accounts of the horrid maſſacre of our troops are detailed with a minuteneſs which adds to the melancholy nature of the tranſaction. The quantity of arms taken by the natives, and the number of Malayans who have deſerted from us to them, will render the retaining of power in that iſland a matter of extreme difficulty. Had we been contented with our poſſeſſions near the coaſt, and left the interior of the iſland to its own management, the benefits derived by well regulated trade would have been inеſtimable.

The public curioſity is alive to the affairs in the Weſt Indies; but as yet little opportunity is offered for its gratification. In Domingo, it is ſaid, that the blacks are far from agreeing in their plans of government, and a diſpoſition has appeared to divide into clans, agreeably to their former ſtate in Africa. In ſuch a caſe they are not likely to be formidable to any of the neighbouring iſlands; and the quarrels that muſt neceſſarily ariſe will ſo weaken their ſtrength, that the iſland may again be brought into ſubjection to a white government. In the neighbouring iſland of Jamaica, ſymptoms have appeared of a diſpoſition which in the preſent ſituation of this country is likely to be very injurious to its intereſts. The governor, on diſmiſſing the aſſembly, parted with them by no means in good humour. "I am much concerned," he ſays in his addreſs, "that you have not "given me the opportunity of thanking

"you for the ſupplies required at this "eventful period, in aid of the mother "country, for your own defence: but "I truſt, that, upon more mature con- "ſideration, you will feel the propriety "of ſupporting government in the moſt "effectual manner at your next meet- "ing, and thereby reſtore to yourſelves "its fulleſt confidence in your loyalty "and patriotiſm."

The difference of opinion between the governor and the aſſembly is of conſiderable ſtanding. It began in 1802, when the aſſembly was called upon for money to defray the expence of maintaining an additional number of troops, which it refuſed in a long declaration, affirming their reſiſtance to be founded on conſtitutional right and juſtice; and that, even if that objection were got over, they were not in a ſituation to comply with the demand made upon them. They alledge the exorbitant riſe in all articles of Britiſh and Iriſh merchandize, the injurious regulations and reſtrictions on iſland produce in the Britiſh markets, the ruinous and oppreſſive duties exiſting and likely to be increaſed on its imports and exports to Great Britain, the difficulties attending its commercial intercourſe with the American States, and the preſſure of a very heavy exiſting debt at a very heavy rate of intereſt. Much of the diſcontent is, we believe, owing to the employment of ſlaves as ſoldiers; and the aſſembly is fearful, and not without reaſon, that if the ſupplies were increaſed, the increaſe in the number of black troops would diminiſh inſtead of adding to the ſtrength of the iſland. The importance of Jamaica is too well known to admit a doubt that its ſtate will become a ſubject of parliamentary enquiry, whence a more ſatisfactory account will be derived of the grounds of complaint on either ſide than can at preſent be expected, from the little information that has been received in this country from the contending parties.

The American States, having obtained poſſeſſion of Louiſiana by purchaſe from the French, have ſent thither a governor, who on entering upon his office iſſued a proclamation very flattering to the people. The free enjoyment of liberty, property, and religion, is aſſured to the inhabitants, who are to be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as ſoon as poſſible, according to the principles of the foederal conſtitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States. In the mean time every right is ſecured to them; and they are required to bear true allegiance to the United States, under the confidence of their guardianſhip and protection. The transfer of a province by purchaſe is aſſuredly much better than the acquiſition of it by violence: and the example held out of treating the new ſubjects exactly as the old, is highly honourable to the United States, and will be beneficial to the reſt of the world. They have in America got rid entirely of European prejudices on the ſubject of religion. The inhabitants of Louiſiana are catholics: a vaſt majority in the United States are proteſtants: yet this makes no difference, in their opinion, that each party has the ſame right to the ſame civil intereſts: and by this mutual toleration uniformity in religion, as far as it is deſirable, will be much ſooner accompliſhed than in thoſe countries where the government, by encouraging one ſect and depreſſing another, lays the foundation for continual jealouſy, diſcord, and hatred.

After the King's illneſs, the more important objects of diſcuſſion at home have been the Iriſh diſcounts, the ſtate of parties, the volunteer ſyſtem, and the navy. The difficulty of conveying money to England is, it ſeems, not felt by Iriſhmen in office, who, receiving their ſalaries in England, are not ſubject to the deductions upon them which every Iriſh proprietor is in the transfer of his rents to this country. Caſh, it ſeems, has diſappeared in a very great part of the ſiſter iſland, as it has, though not to ſo great a degree, in this iſland. In arguing upon the caſe, there is an evident indiſpoſition to trace the evil to its true ſource; that monſtrous evil, as well as great political error, the permitting of the Bank of England to act differently from any other commercial houſe; and, when it ſtopped payment, the allowing of it to continue its iſſue of paper money, by which it has not only retrieved itſelf from the ſtate into which it was placed by its own imprudence and unjuſtifiable conduct, but is enriching itſelf at the expence of every individual in the country. Paper money is a moſt uſeful thing, as long as the perſon who

iſſues it is bound to perform his promiſe: the moment that bond is taken off, a door is open to a variety of evils. Ireland now feels the bad effects of the meaſure in a high degree; but it is not allowed, from the great influence of thoſe who reap the advantage of this wretched meaſure, that this country ſuffers by permitting the bank to iſſue words of promiſe inſtead of ſterling gold.

The ſtate of parties is curious. It is the faſhion to treat the Miniſter with contempt; but, in ſpite of this contempt, ſo completely have his oppoſers contrived to deſtroy the confidence that the public might place in them, that there ſeems little diſpoſition to deſire a change. A co-operation is now the word, not a coalition; and the promoters and the ſupporters of the Grenville acts are ſaid to have made overtures to the oppoſers in parliament of thoſe acts; they are to co-operate together in the great work of throwing out the Miniſter, but they in vain expect the co-operation of the public, till ſome pains are taken to inform us in what manner the public is to be benefited by ſuch a change. It is now difficult to range the oppoſition to the Miniſter under the uſual heads; and the Miniſter ſeems to be as little affected by its internal politics, as the volunteers are by the debates on their account in parliament.

The navy is a ſubject too dear to England not to excite the utmoſt anxiety when any thing injurious to its intereſts occurs. Inſinuations are thrown out, with great confidence, againſt the conduct of the Admiralty Board and its chief; but the high eſteem in which Lord St. Vincent is held baffles every attempt of the party that oppoſes him. He has in a great meaſure cleanſed the Augean ſtable. The notorious diſregard of money in the late adminiſtration, and the creation of places as proviſions for needy dependents, are a ſtriking contraſt to the preſent ſyſtem. Lord St. Vincent is determined that the public ſervice ſhall be done, and that the poſſeſſion of a place is no excuſe for the neglect of its duties. Such conduct has naturally created enemies. All thoſe who fattened on the public property under the late adminiſtration, all thoſe who ſupported its profuſion, and derived advantages from their connection with it, all theſe men are the enemies to Lord St. Vincent; and it is honourable to him that they are his enemies, though it is no honour to the country that they are ſo numerous.

There is, however, a point in the conduct of the navy which admits of more diſcuſſion. The blockade of Breſt is aſſerted to be attended with greater injury to our fleets than diſadvantage to the enemy; and it is ſaid that the men might be better employed in the channel, in the defeat of the ſchemes of invaſion. Since the enemy cannot come out with large veſſels to attack us, and conceives that he can obtain his end by a different mode of warfare, we muſt in ſome meaſure meet him on his own ground; and if he relies on ſmall veſſels, the ſuperiority of our ſailors may be ſeen in this new ſpecies of conflict. Hence the arming of gunboats by us is recommended, that ſhall meet their little ſquadrons; and the ſtationing of a variety of ſmall veſſels, armed brigs, in the channel, which ſhall be more effectual a guard to the iſland than a powerful navy. It is eaſy to advance arguments on either ſide; but ſuch is our confidence in the naval department, that, whatever plan they adopt, we cannot doubt of its being amply weighed and conſidered, and we truſt to the energy of our men for its ſucceſs.

The political circles have thus had ſufficient food for their diſcuſſion, and general converſation has been excited by the conduct of individuals. The idle practice of duelling has lately ſent ſeveral objects to the grave; among them, a Peer celebrated for both his good and his bad qualities. A trifling quarrel carried two friends into the field, and the reſult was a moſt painful and excruciating death to Lord Camelford. The murderer and his accomplices have eſcaped: but it cannot be doubted that the practice will ſoon meet with an effectual check, in the ſentence of the law being executed upon ſome of thoſe who violate the laws of their country, and make themſelves, in their own cauſe, judge, jury, and executioner.

A more ſingular affair excited for ſome time general curioſity. A lady was carried away by force from her own houſe by two perſons, the one a clergyman, the other his brother, who, from being the ſons of the lady's ſchoolmiſtreſs, had been treated by her with a degree of regard and affection. The lady, from a nervous diſorder, had, for

ſome time previous to the aſſault upon her, ſcarcely quitted her own houſe; and, being in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable income, was thought to afford a favourable opportunity to the parties to recruit their ſhattered finances. The act of carrying off a female with a view to violate her perſon is death: but upon the trial in Oxfordſhire, it appeared that, before the connection took place, the violence had ceaſed: the lady had uſed expreſſions which deſtroyed the poſſibility of maintaining the indictment; and the jury, on the direction of the judge, acquitted the priſoners. The judge, however, on diſmiſſing them from the bar, gave them, and particularly the clergyman, a juſt reprimand for the inhumanity of their conduct; but the circumſtances of the tranſaction exciting a great deal of ridicule, made the public leſs ſenſible to the injury ſuſtained by the unhappy victim to feminine weakneſs, nervous calamity, and an atrocious conſpiracy.

In the Houſes of Parliament, the chief topics of diſcuſſion have been the Iriſh Bank reſtriction bill, the volunteer bill, the King's indiſpoſition, and the enquiry into the ſtate of the navy. The volunteer bill occupied moſt the attention of the Houſe, and gave occaſion for much very dull, very unintereſting debating. After a variety of amendments, it was finally ordered to be ſent, after the third reading on Wedneſday the 21ſt of March, to the Houſe of Lords. The motion for leave to bring in the bill was made by Mr. Yorke, on the 8th of February; and he introduced it in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he adverted to every point that had previouſly occupied the public mind on this intereſting topic.

He exhorted the Houſe to diſcuſs the ſubject with coolneſs and impartiality; and to be particularly on its guard againſt thoſe who would ſet the government againſt the volunteers, and the volunteers againſt the government. The ſyſtem was connected with the ſafety of the ſtate at this important criſis, and every meaſure for its improvement muſt not be derived from individual inſtances of inconvenience, but ariſe from imperious neceſſity. The hiſtory of the ſyſtem was then detailed. It took its riſe in Lord Shelburne's adminiſtration, at the cloſe of the American war, when the corps were left almoſt entirely to themſelves; and the number of volunteers was not below one hundred and fifty thouſand. When the preſent war broke out, it was judged expedient to call out a greater force; and a new act of parliament became neceſſary to regulate the mode of receiving offers of voluntary ſervice. Under this act, voluntary offers to the amount of 400,000 men were received; and in conſequence of this diſplay of national ſpirit, the compulſory clauſes in the act were ſuſpended.

A material circumſtance had occurred in the operation of the acts which required ſome obſervations: he alluded to the deciſion of the Court of King's Bench, on the right of withdrawing from a corps; on which he did not heſitate to ſay, that in the framing of the acts it could not have been the meaning of parliament to preclude the volunteers from reſigning, under peculiar circumſtances. On the ſubject of exemptions there have been great miſconceptions. They can take place only on ſatisfactory evidence of attendance on a certain number of drills; yet, in a variety of inſtances, this requiſition of the law has been neglected. The volunteer ſyſtem has ſome defects inherent and incurable, whilſt others are eaſily to be remedied. A voluntary force can never be made equal to a regular army, or a militia, and defective diſcipline is naturally to be expected. Objections have been made to the committees; but if ſome have exerciſed improper powers, in general they were conſtituted merely to attend to the pecuniary concerns of the corps. Beyond this, indeed, they could not be tolerated, and the legiſlature muſt ſet its face againſt their interference in military matters.

On the right of electing officers, a diſtinction is to be made between the election previous to the regiment being embodied, and that for filling up vacancies. In the firſt inſtance it may be allowed; in the ſecond it cannot, as it is a claim inconſiſtent with the exerciſe of his Majeſty's prerogative. The exerciſe of ſuch a right is not only illegal, but highly impolitic and dangerous. In caſe of vacancy, the commandant is to ſend in a liſt of thoſe whom he judges beſt qualified to fill it to the Lord Lieutenant, who is to tranſmit it to the Secretary of State, to be ſubmitted to his Majeſty. If this mode diſpleaſes any corps, its ſervices will be diſcontinued. In old corps,

indeed, the right of electing their own officers is allowed; but no such right was in the contemplation of Miniſters on the introduction of the preſent volunteer ſyſtem beyond the firſt election of officers. A want of means to inſure regular attendance and proper behaviour in the ranks has been complained of; and it can be remedied only by two meaſures. The one, by the diſcharge of the offender, by which he would become liable immediately to the ballot for the Militia and the Army of Reſerve; the ſecond is, that he will be liable to be called out, and compelled to undergo all the labours to which he will be ſubject under the training act.

The object of the bill intended to be introduced is to conſolidate all the acts for the regulation of the volunteer ſyſtem. Some important alterations will be propoſed with reſpect to exemptions; and it is intended that twenty-four drills ſhall be required to exempt from ſervice in either Militia or Army of Reſerve. Every member of a volunteer corps ſhall be at liberty to reſign when he chooſes. All ſhall be ſubject to the ballot for Militia and Army of Reſerve. Liſts are to be regularly kept of regular attendance, and alſo of thoſe who are diſcharged; means pointed out of ſimplifying the returns, and the mode of reſignation. A perſon who reſigns is to return his arms and accoutrements to the officer from whom he received them. Other points will be ſeen in the bill itſelf, if leave is granted to bring in one to explain, amend, and conſolidate, the proviſions contained in the ſeveral acts relative to Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps throughout the United Kingdom.

Mr. Sheridan allowed that the right of electing officers could not exiſt, unleſs it was ſtated in the original offer of ſervice; but, if the corps was not to recommend an officer, he wiſhed to know where that power ſhould reſt. Was the original nomination by the Crown, or by Lord Lieutenants, preferable to that which the corps deſired, and which produced mutual attachment between them and the officers of their choice? He could ſee no danger in leaving things on their antient footing; but he muſt conſider every departure from the original diſpoſition of the corps as tending only to damp the ardour which had ſhone forth ſo honourably to the country. If it was the intention to deprive the corps of the right of recommendation, he truſted that it would not be veſted in the commandant; but when, in the formation of the corps, this right was demanded and acquieſced in by government, he could not ſee with what propriety it was now to be abrogated. A friend of his, Mr. Whitbread, was at the head of a corps in which this right of election was particularly ſpecified; and he preſumed that many other corps were in the ſame ſituation. Faith muſt be kept with the volunteers, and the feelings of that gallant body cannot be too much regarded.

Lord Caſtlereagh obſerved, that a popular election was, generally ſpeaking, contrary to military diſcipline, and therefore the corps could not ſuppoſe that, after their firſt formation, ſuch a proceſs was to be continued. In the firſt inſtance, before they were formed into a military body, no inconvenience could ariſe; but when the corps was formed, it could not be ſubjected to the dangers of a popular election. There were inſtances, indeed, in which the rigour of theſe principles was relaxed; and experience had proved that, in theſe caſes, they might be relaxed without danger to the public; but he deprecated the principle as a general one, for, beſides the inconveniences of a popular election, there were others of which the corps themſelves might be preſumed at preſent not to be ſenſible. He allowed, that, wherever the recommendation was placed, the feelings of the men could not be too much conſulted; but it muſt be recollected, that in the inſtance of the forming a corps they were a civil body; when it was formed, they were a military body.

Mr. Whitbread ſtated, that the terms of his corps were, to ſerve under officers originally and at every vacancy named by themſelves. Upon theſe terms their ſervices were accepted, and without theſe terms the corps would not have been formed at all. The inconvenience is not ſo great as is apprehended: though the corps nominates, the acceptance is ſtill in the breaſt of the Crown; and if the nomination were in the commandant, it is allowed on all hands that he muſt conſult the feelings of the corps. Indeed, a change in this reſpect will be fatal to the whole volunteering ſyſtem, and Miniſters ought to be extremely cautious in their mode of proceeding upon

ſuch an occaſion. I ſhould, he ſaid, be very unwilling to ſerve under an officer appointed by the Crown to command me, without any choice of my own. The volunteer ſyſtem, to which Miniſters have had recourſe becauſe they could not procure an ally upon the continent, is not the beſt either for economy or for military efforts; but when it was reſorted to, no one exerted himſelf more than I have done to give it effect. And here it is impoſſible not to animadvert on the wavering plans of Miniſters. A general defence act is produced: four hundred and fifty thouſand men inrolled themſelves, men of all deſcriptions, whoſe zeal, however incompetent many might be, cannot be too much applauded. Then comes an order to reduce them to ſix times the militia. How much this damped the ardor of the country is too well known, as it became difficult to perſuade many to inrol their names, when they found that the friends with whom they had aſſociated were not allowed to go with them into the field. The Miniſters explain, and the ſpirit is renewed: but did they or did they not mean to exempt the volunteers from the army of reſerve? They did not. I informed the corps I was then raiſing, th t they would not be exempted; yet, to their honour, every man was equally willing to become a volunteer. But what happened? they were afterwards exempted from militia and army of reſerve. What was the reſult? an impoſſibility of filling up, properly, either the militia or the army of reſerve. Another difficulty occurs. The Miniſters apply to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and their opinion is ſent round to all the Lieutenants of counties. It was acted upon by ſeveral magiſtrates, till the Court of King's Bench very properly ſet it aſide; and I was ſurpriſed to hear the introducer of this debate declaring his opinion to have always coincided with that of the judges.

With reſpect to the œconomical part of the ſyſtem, they err much who ſuppoſe it will be ſo to the public. The expence is the ſame to the public, whether the ſum is advanced by individual ſubſcription or general tax. Another point, which requires great attention, is the liability of every corps to be ſuddenly diſſolved, either from internal diſagreements or the want of funds for its ſupport. Recourſe to ſubſcription is fallacious, and fair contribution will not take place, till the wants of the volunteers are ſupplied by the national treaſury. Another point is the reſtriction of pay to thoſe officers only who have been in the army for the inſtruction of the men; but time and labour cannot be expected to be given up for mere praiſe, nor can many afford it. I have thus ſpoken as conſidering the preſent a moſt important moment; that it is the duty of the Miniſter to provide the means for national defence, and a member of parliament to ſpeak his ſentiments upon ſuch means, in order to bring them to the beſt ſtate of which they are ſuſceptible.

Mr. Windham expreſſed his general diſapprobation, Colonel Eyre his warm approbation, of the volunteer ſyſtem; the latter not doubting that it would form a bulkwark to the country, that might ſet every attack at defiance. Sir J. Wrottesley recommended caution to the Houſe on the meaſure propoſed to make the quarters for the militia and army of reſerve heavieſt in the diſtricts which had not raiſed a certain proportion of volunteers. Mr. Yorke replied to ſeveral objections, denying that the principle of electing officers was ever recognized by government. He had never accepted an offer made upon ſuch a principle; and indeed, from the very nature of military ſervice, it could not be recognized. Was the election to take place upon the field of battle on the death of an officer in action? He did not deny the right of recommending, but there was a great difference between that of the right of electing. Mr. Whitbread requeſted an explanation of the election of officers in the London and Weſtminſter light horſe, if the right of electing was denied; to which Mr. Yorke replied, that that was old corps with peculiar privileges, and the original compact between the crown and the corps determined the mode of election; but in reſpect to the volunteer corps in general, no ſuch compact had been made or underſtood. Mr. Whitbread warned Miniſters of the miſchievous conſequences that might enſue if a meaſure was precipitated involving rights which were not ſo ſlightly to be paſſed over.

A very deſultory debate now took place. Mr. Sturges agreed with Mr. Whitbread, that the alterations propoſed in the volunteer ſyſtem amounted

to a breach of national faith. The Attorney General conceived, that the power of reſigning put a bar to all poſſibility of a breach of faith. Mr. Grenville recommended a committee of the whole Houſe on a buſineſs of ſuch importance, and exhorted the Miniſters to make up their minds together, and learn to agree with each other, as they now ſeemed to be much at variance. Lord Caſtlereagh vindicated Miniſters, as did Mr. Hobhouſe, who could not help expreſſing his aſtoniſhment that gentlemen were extremely ready to detect errors and faults, but ſuggeſted no plan of their own framing. Dr. Laurence conceived Mr. Hobhouſe to be correct in the inſinuation, that the oppoſition to miniſtry aroſe from the deſire of getting their places, if he judged of others by himſelf, ſince he had regularly oppoſed Miniſters till he had gotten a ſeat on the treaſury bench.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that the objections he had heard might be reduced to three: 1ſt, that the motion ought to have been ſubmitted to a committee of the whole Houſe; 2dly, that the whole of the meaſure was inefficient; and, 3dly, that the expectations of the public would be diſappointed. With reſpect to the firſt, it was not warranted by precedent: to the ſecond and third, it was not ſuppoſed to be a perfect ſyſtem, but a meaſure of the greateſt importance to the intereſts of the country, and on which its future ſalvation and proſperity principally depended. On the election of officers a difference of opinion prevailed; but, in diſcuſſing the ſubject, it may be hereafter placed on a footing to give ſatisfaction to all parties. As to the right of reſigning, if it had not been eſtabliſhed by a court of law, he ſhould have conſidered himſelf bound to adviſe the Houſe to paſs a law, declaring ſpecifically the right of reſigning, except when the enemy was in the country, or on our ſhores. As to the defects in the ſyſtem, let it be our buſineſs to remedy them. The good ſenſe of the people will operate with us, and it would be abſurd to ſtop the great inſtrument of our ſafety. Gentlemen are not to be put out of conceit with a ſyſtem, which, by temper and moderation, they may improve, and whoſe object it is to promote the effectual exertions of a loyal people in defence of their country and conſtitution.

Sir W. Young diſapproved of the whole of the ſyſtem, as interfering with the King's prerogative to call out, in caſe of danger, the whole ſtrength of the country. It had injured both army and militia by its exemptions. He wiſhed every man to be called upon for every exertion in the defence of his country, and ſhould be glad to ſee revived the practice of the days of Henry the Eighth, when the youth of the country were ſeen on the Sundays exerciſing with the military weapons then in uſe. To this duty they were compellable by ſtatute, and now every one ought to be trained to the uſe of the muſquet. The armed force of this empire, ſo trained, might bid defiance not only to France, but to the combined powers of all Europe. The queſtion was carried, and certain members of the Privy Council ordered to prepare and bring in the bill.

The bill was, of courſe, brought into the Houſe, and an animated debate took place previous to the ſecond reading of it, on Feb. 27, which Mr. Grenville opened by an invective rather on Miniſters, and a retroſpect of the paſt, than an examination of the queſtion before the Houſe. Mr. Yorke refuſed to follow him through ſuch an irrelevant diſcuſſion: he ſhewed that the volunteer ſyſtem had not been injurious to the recruiting ſervice, by the number of recruits that had been taken from different corps; he vindicated his former opinion on the election of officers, ſtated the number of arms that had been delivered, explained his grounds for circulating the opinion of the Attorney General, which he ſtated to be his duty to do, as doubts had been entertained on the ſubject, and reference made to the law officers of the crown; and he truſted that the Houſe would go into a committee, and give to the meaſure before them every improvement that their wiſdom would ſuggeſt.

Mr. Pitt conſidered it not to be a queſtion, whether the ſyſtem was radically wrong, or inadequate to its object, but what defects now known by experience may be removed. Every inſtruction he conceived ſhould be communicated to the volunteers to aſſimilate them to the regular army. Drills only for twenty days in the year were not ſufficient; and he recommended that the volunteers ſhould go on permanent duty for two or three

weeks, which might be done at the expence only of two or three hundred thouſand pounds. Something ſhould be done alſo to enforce attendance on drills, either by fines or arreſt, until the civil magiſtrate could be applied to, who might commute the fine for two or three days' impriſonment. He was for the commanding officer conſulting the temper of the corps in the nomination of officers, but deciſively againſt election by their ſuffrages. A ſyſtem alſo ſhould be provided for regularly recruiting the army, ſomewhat modelled on the principle of the Army of Reſerve, which, if it might preſs upon ſome parithes, he could only ſay ſhould be ſoftened, if it could not be remedied; and if capable neither of being ſoftened or remedied, it ought to be endured. A limitation to bounties was deſirable, to put a ſtop to thoſe peſts of ſociety—the crimps; and to do this, a certain number of regiments ſhould be recruited in certain counties by a ſtationary recruiting officer. More attention ſhould be paid to our fortifications and naval defence; but theſe and other points he ſhould wave for a future opportunity, preſſing only upon the Houſe the neceſſity of unanimity, and abſtaining from all party remarks in ſo important a queſtion.

Mr. Windham did not accede to the opinion of aſſimilating the volunteers to the regular army, but would uſe them rather as an armed peaſantry. He alluded to the diſturbances at Cheſter; whence he inferred, that the Miniſters had erected a force of which they now ſtood in awe. He did not wiſh the country to be a military country, and this was not the mode even of effecting that purpoſe; but the Miniſters were ſeriouſly called upon to atone for their late miſconduct, by labouring to create an effective force which could co-operate with, or ſupport, the regular force of the country, when the urgency of the occaſion ſhould require.

Lord Caſtlereagh contended, that no one expected in the volunteers the perfection of regular troops; but, on the other hand, inattention to diſcipline was equally improper. A medium was to be preſerved. He ſaw no danger in the ſyſtem; and as to the diſturbance at Cheſter, it muſt be allowed that occaſional irregularities took place even in the regular army; and the perſons who had been guilty of the outrage alluded to had been turned out of the corps with diſgrace. He then alluded to the naval defence of the country, which he ſtated to be ſuch, and ſo it appeared from his detail, as muſt give complete ſatisfaction. Mr. Pitt was not convinced by this ſtatement, but wiſhed to know what progreſs had been made in the ſpecies of defence ſuited to ſhallow water.

Mr. Whitbread, animadverting on the volunteer ſyſtem, conceived it to be of a very frail texture, and that the country muſt return to the meaſures of the Defence Act. There was no economy in the preſent ſyſtem, no poſſibility of enforcing diſcipline. He did not expect perfection in minute parts, but the great movements of the machine ſhould have been brought into ſuch order as to effect their original purpoſe. No part of the ſyſtem is free from embarraſſment; no part is underſtood: all is confuſion. Miniſters talked of danger like children, and were, like children, in danger. To prevent committees was impoſſible. An impartial examination of the volunteer ſtrength ſhould be demanded. There was no need of exciting the ſpirit of the country by brutal and ferocious prints or violent language, for our only danger was, that Miniſters continued to act without any plan or ſyſtem whatſoever. Mr. Tierney then explained the diſpute which had taken place in his corps, and Mr. Fox paid ſome deſerved compliments to Lord St. Vincent and the ſtate of naval preparations. He was ſurpriſed at Miniſters aſſerting it to have been their intention to give the volunteers the power of reſigning, ſince their conduct ſeems to mark an approbation of the Attorney General's opinion. He ſhould not imitate a late Miniſter in propoſing regulations, ſince without the odour of office there was little chance of their being adopted. We muſt place great dependance on the volunteer ſyſtem, and with all its defects it muſt be embraced, though it was ſomewhat extraordinary that at this time it ſhould be neceſſary to begin regulations about attendance on drills and ſilence in the ranks. As to the right of election, he conceived that it might be left to the good ſenſe of the people. He hoped, in ſpite of every thing that the Miniſters had done, that the volunteers would not be bullied out of their determination to defend the country; and he was con-

vinced that a period would ſoon arrive when Parliament would think it its duty to enter into a general enquiry into the ſtate of public defence, which was neither adequate to the means with which Miniſters had been entruſted, nor to what our ſituation required.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began with a vindication of the Admiralty, denied that he had ſaid that the volunteers had not the right of reſigning; for, had he been aſked the queſtion, he muſt have replied, that it had never occurred to him, and, if it had, he ſhould have ſaid that the right of reſignation was the very eſſence of the volunteer ſyſtem. He declared that Miniſters were ready to liſten to any ſuggeſtions to improve the ſyſtem, from whatever quarter they came; and, hoping that the bill would be committed on Wedneſday, he would conſider them with the utmoſt attention. After ſome obſervations from Mr. Grey and Mr. Markham on the ſtate of the navy, and a reprimand, by the former, of Miniſters for circulating the opinion of the Attorney General, the bill was ordered to be committed on Wedneſday.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH 1804.

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Smith's New Engliſh Atlas, being a complete Set of County Maps divided into Hundreds; on which are delineated all the direct and croſs Roads, Cities, Towns, and moſt conſiderable Villages, Parks, Gentlemens Seats, Rivers, and navigable Canals; the whole accompanied by an Index Villaris, containing upwards of forty Thouſand Names of Places mentioned in the Work, with Reference to their Situation. Imperial ſheet folio, containing 46 Maps, coloured and hot-preſſed, 7l 7s half bound.

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DOMESTIC INCIDENTS;

Moſt important Marriages, Deaths, &c., in and near London: together with Biographical Memoirs of eminent Perſons deceaſed.

COLONEL Picton, late Governor of Trinidad, having appeared before the Lord Chief Juſtice, and gave bail, himſelf in one thouſand, and two ſureties in five hundred pounds each, to anſwer to an indictment, a bill was found the laſt day of term by the Grand Jury of Middleſex, for the infliction of tortures on Louiſa Cableron, a free Spaniſh girl, *under fourteen years of age.*

The India Company's Library, beſides ſuitable manuſcript and printed books, now contains a valuable collection of Oriental ſhells; there are likewiſe the ſkeletons of two elephants heads, two tuſks, a very large ſtuffed ſnake, ſome ſilver and copper idols, handſome ſpecimens of different ſorts of wood produced in the Eaſt Indies; a corſet and helmet worn by Tippoo Sultan, made of cork, covered with green velvet, bullet proof; and a large ſquare ſtone, brought from Babylon about two years ago, with characters very cloſely and exquiſitely well cut all over the ſurfaces, in good preſervation. Mr. Fiſher, a clerk in the houſe, has made a very accurate drawing, and had it engraved; but it remains yet for the learned to decipher the characters, and give the public a tranſlation in ſome of the modern languages.

The different pieces of the beautiful teſſelated pavement, which we mentioned in page 67 of our firſt number as being found in Leadenhall Street, are now putting together at the India Houſe, and a correct drawing is making of it by a gentleman on the eſtabliſhment.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. &c.

Married.] At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Wm. Dacres Adams, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of W. A. Eſq. M.P. for Totneſs, to Miſs Eliza Wynell Mayow, daughter of M. W. Eſq. of Ely Place.—S. Batchellor, Eſq. of Bloomſbury Square, to Miſs E. Shoolbred, youngeſt daughter of the late J. S. Eſq.—At Lambeth Church, Thos. Sedgwick, Eſq. of America Square, to Miſs Davis, daughter of J. D. Eſq. of Kennington.—At Marybone Church, Capt. Graham, of the 15th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Maria Cooke, youngeſt daughter of the late

G. J. C. Eſq. of Harefield.—At St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, J. Elliot, Eſq. brewer, of Milbank, Colonel of the Weſtminſter Cavalry, to Miſs Lettſom, of Grove Hill, Camberwell, daughter of Dr. L.—Theodoſius Philadelphia, Eſq. to Miſs Thorold, of Harmſton, Lincolnſhire.—At Lambeth, Thomas Stringer, Eſq. to Miſs Rebecca Billingſly, of Kingſton.—Auſtin Biſſell, Eſq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miſs Eykyn, of Smithfield Bars.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of London, the Rev. Robert Hodgſon, Rector of that Pariſh, to Miſs Mary Tucker, fourth daughter of the late Colonel T.—At St. Martin's Church, Mr. Joſeph Stutely, of Northumberland Street, Strand, to Miſs Mercer, of the ſame place.—At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Richard Boulton, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of H. B. Eſq. of Thurncroft, Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miſs Carolina Shubrick, third daughter of the late R. S. Eſq.—Mr. Davis, jun. of Gracechurch Street, to Miſs Knaggs, of Peckham.—At St. Mary's and St. Gregory's, Mr. James Townſend, of Ludgate Street, to Miſs Jackſon, only daughter of J. J. Eſq. of the ſame place.—At Lambeth, Mr. Trenham Old, of Newington Place, to Miſs Creſſwell, of Kennington.—At St. Martin's Church, W. Haynes, Eſq. of the Strand, to Miſs Taylor, of the Adelphi Terrace.—Mr. W. J. Winterbottom, jun. ſurgeon, of Bow Street, Covent Garden, to Miſs Clark.—At St. Pancras Church, Mr. Richard Fiſhwick, of Hoxton Square, to Miſs Williams, of the ſame place.—At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the Rev. A. Barfield, late Rector of Trinity Church, New Hampſhire (New England), to Miſs Mary Lucock, daughter of the late R. L. Eſq. of Cockermouth.—Edwd. Chamberlayne, Eſq. of Rolvenden, Kent, to Miſs Lydia Walter, third daughter of the late Captain W. of the Royal Navy.—At St. Olave's, Old Jewry, Mr. Vint, of King Street, Cheapſide, to Mrs. Tyſon, of Well Street.—Wm. Marriott, Eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's civil ſervice, to Miſs Lydia Mogridge, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Vicar of Perſhore.

The late Sir Francis Sykes, Bart. whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number, died in the 74th year of his age, and was interred in a vault in Baſſeldon Church, and not at Wallingford. It was intended by the friends of the late Baronet, at the laſt mentioned place, from motives of reſpect to his memory, to elect his ſon to repreſent the borough in Parliament, and a canvaſs was actually made for that purpoſe; but ſome doubts ariſing in the minds of the trustees under the will of the late Sir Francis, how far they were juſtified in giving their ſanction to ſo important a meaſure without the concurrence of the ſon, and he being in Germany, it was at length reſolved by the town, that its choice ſhould devolve on a friend of the family, and George Galway Mills, Eſq. was in conſequence elected.

The late Sir Francis Sykes was returned four times for Wallingford, at which place he was much eſteemed for his uniform attention to its intereſts, and his obliging carriage to the inhabitants, by whom his memory will be long cheriſhed with peculiar reſpect. Whenever any queſtion of more than ordinary moment was agitated in the Houſe of Commons, it was Sir Francis's practice to conſult the opinion of his conſtituents, and to regulate his conduct on the occaſion agreeably to their inſtructions; and he has been known to ſacrifice his own private judgement to the wiſhes of his electors. As a domeſtic man, he was an exemplar to thoſe who move in the ſphere of conſequence and opulence. Magnificent without oſtentation, and œconomical without parſimony, he vied in the regularity of his accounts with the method and accuracy of the tradeſman. As a Magiſtrate of the county of Berks, he will be much lamented, being a man of buſineſs, and uniting thoſe neceſſary qualifications, diſcrimination, patience, perſeverance. On his return from India, he purchaſed the manſion and eſtate of the late Lord Fane, at Baſſeldon; and at ſome diſtance from the ſite of the old houſe erected a new one, of very ſtately architecture, where he ſpent the greater part of his time in rural dignity. The following anecdotes of him ought not to be forgotten, as they reflect an amiable luſtre on his memory. At a former election for Wallingford, he applied to a voter whoſe ſon lived with him in the capacity of a ſervant, and was kindly treated in his family. To the aſtoniſhment of all preſent, he met with a poſitive and unexpected refuſal! He had, however, the magnanimity to order his domeſtics to treat the lad with kind-

neſs, obſerving that he was not anſwerable for the conduct of his father; and he continued in the ſervice of Sir Francis until his deceaſe.

The other incident alluded to is this. On one occaſion, when he went with his Lady to his pariſh Church at Baſſeldon, he found it ſo completely thronged with hearers, that it was impoſſible for them to gain acceſs to their pew. In this ſituation, inſtead of leaving the place with diſguſt, as ſome would have done, they cheerfully ſubmitted to the mean accommodations of the church porch during the whole of the ſervice.

Wallingford, C. A. A.
10 Mar. 1804.

Lord Camelford.—On Saturday the 10th, between eight and nine in the evening, at Mr. Ottey's, near Holland Houſe, where he had been ever ſince the Wedneſday preceding, when a duel took place in that neighbourhood between his Lordſhip and Mr. Beſt, a gentleman reſident in Wimpole Street. In conſequence of ſome haſty expreſſions which paſſed between this gentleman and the deceaſed on the Tueſday preceding, the latter conceived himſelf inſulted, and a meeting was appointed for the next morning, in the grounds of Holland Houſe, near Kenſington. When the parties, with their ſeconds, met at the time appointed, Mr. Beſt endeavoured to appeaſe his Lordſhip, and divert him from the purpoſe of fighting a duel. Lord Camelford would hear of no accommodation whatever. Mr. Beſt then fired, and ſhot his Lordſhip in the right breaſt; upon which, himſelf and the ſeconds left the field with ſuch precipitation, that, when a labouring man, who was at work near at hand, came up, he found Lord Camelford lying on his back, in a very low and wet part of the field. When Lord Camelford heard ſomebody call out, to ſtop theſe gentlemen that were going, he aſked, why any body ſhould ſtop them; obſerving, that he (himſelf) was the aggreſſor—that he alſo forgave them, and hoped God would forgive them. He was then conveyed to the houſe above mentioned, where he languiſhed till death put a final period to his ſufferings, which were very acute.

Reſpecting Mr. Beſt, the fatal inſtrument of this cataſtrophe, his Lordſhip is ſaid to have repeatedly expreſſed his perfect forgiveneſs of him, and his moſt ardent wiſhes that no proſecution ſhould be carried on againſt him by his ſurvivors.

When the Coroner's inqueſt ſat upon the body, Mr. Nicholſon, of Sackville Street, the ſurgeon, ſtated, that the deceaſed died of a wound given by a piſtol ſhot; but no evidence being given as to who fired it, the jury found a verdict of Wilful Murder againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

In his Lordſhip's will, we are informed that the principal part of his fortune is bequeathed to his ſiſter, Lady Grenville, to be entirely at her own diſpoſal. Her Ladyſhip, we now find, is the ſole executrix. Among the principal bequeſts, his Lordſhip, after expreſſing the higheſt regard for his friend Captain Barrie, directs that all his (Captain B.'s) debts may be immediately paid, and an annuity of two hundred pounds per annum allowed him during his life. He has left ſeveral ſums to be devoted to benevolent purpoſes. His ſervants, although not mentioned in the will, his Lordſhip recommended in a very particular manner to Lord Grenville, who has undertaken to provide for them. He cauſed to be inſerted in his will a declaration that he conſidered himſelf the aggreſſor in the quarrel which produced his death; to which he added a ſolemn requeſt, that, in the event of his antagoniſt being proſecuted contrary to his expreſs deſire, this his laſt declaration might be made known to his Majeſty.

His Lordſhip's title becomes extinct, and the conſiderable family eſtates, nearly twenty thouſand pounds per annum, devolve to his only ſiſter, Lady Grenville, and afterwards, in default of iſſue, to the Earl of Chatham's family, who are next in the entail. His Lordſhip was in the 29th year of his age, being born in 1775. His father, who was the firſt Lord Camelford, was created to that Barony in 1784, and deſcended from the ſame line of anceſtry as the Lords Chatham and Rivers. Lord Camelford went round the world, as a Midſhipman, along with Captain Vancouver; and on his return was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and ſoon afterwards to the rank of Maſter and Commander, which he reſigned in a ſhort time, and quitted the naval profeſſion.

On Saturday the 17th, in the morning, between eight and nine o'clock, the body of the late Lord Camelford

was removed from his houſe in Oxford Street to the vault in St. Ann's Church, Soho, where it is to remain until arrangements can be formed for its conveyance to Switzerland. The hearſe was drawn by ſix horſes, and followed by two mourning coaches and ſix, his own, Lord Grenville's, and ſome other carriages. The coffin was covered with roſe-coloured velvet, with a profuſion of ſilver claſps. There were two plates; the top one contained the arms, coloured, and underneath the following lines: —"The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Camelford, died 19th March, 1804, aged 29 years."—The bottom plate contained the coronet only.

Lord Camelford has minutely deſcribed the ſpot in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland, where he is to be interred: it is between three trees, and he has left 1,000*l* for the purchaſe of the ground.—The report that he had left a large ſum to Sir Sydney Smith, his couſin, is without foundation.

Died.] At her houſe in Somerſet-ſtreet, aged 76 years, after an illneſs of near three years continuance, the Hon. Mrs. Rothe, widow of the late Count de R. Lieutenant-General and Colonel, proprietor of the Iriſh regiment of his name in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.—Mrs. Morgan, of Kenſington Gore.—At his houſe, Mile End, Mr. T. Metcalf, ſhip owner, formerly of Stockton.—At his houſe in Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friars, J. P. Colleir, Eſq. aged 35 years.—In the 55th year of his age, Mr. Leonard Raper, of Milk-ſtreet, Cheapſide.—At his houſe in Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, John Horrocks, Eſq. M.P. for Preſton, Lancaſhire. This gentleman was originally a labourer in a ſtone quarry, and afterwards became the proprietor of one of the largeſt concerns in the cotton manufacture of any in the kingdom.—At his Lordſhip's houſe in Groſvenor-place, the Right Hon. Ann Counteſs of Offory: her Ladyſhip was the only daughter of the late Lord Ravenſworth, and was firſt married to the Duke of Grafton, by whom ſhe was mother of the preſent Earl of Euſton, of Lord Charles Fitzroy, and of Lady Georgiana Smith: this marriage was diſſolved by act of parliament on the 23d of March 1769, and on the 26th ſhe was married to Lord Offory, by whom ſhe has left two daughters.—At Grenier's Hotel, Albemarle-ſtreet, Ralph Dutton, Eſq. brother to Lord Sherborne.—The Lady of Drummond Smith, Eſq. at his houſe at Hyde Park Corner.—At his houſe in Queen Anne Street Eaſt, Mr. Charles Collier, who was 15 years Botanic Gardener to the late Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey.—At his father's houſe, in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquare, after a long illneſs, the youngeſt ſon of J. H. Newbolt, Eſq.—In child-bed, Mrs. E. Thompſon, aged 34, wife of E. T. Eſq. of Rotherhithe.—At her houſe in Pentonville, Mrs. Blythe, relict of the late S. B. Eſq. one of the principal officers of Sheerneſs yard.—Benjamin Lutkens, Eſq. of Clapham, in the 74th year of his age.—Mrs. Bailey, of Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 73.—At Willeſden, aged 75, Mr. Jeremiah Barr, pariſh clerk and ſexton, and Maſter of the Free-School. He was drum major to the 24th regiment of foot many years.—At the ſmall houſe adjoining Hampton Court Palace Gate, the wife of John Beſant, oſtler to the Toy Inn. The deceaſed had miſcarried of a child about three months ſince, and the one of which ſhe was delivered two days before her death was born dead. The circumſtances of this unfortunate woman's life were not more remarkable than her huſband's caſe is afflicting. She was only 35 years of age, but carried with her the looks and health of 25; had been the mother of 15 children, 9 of whom are now alive; of theſe 6 are under ſeven years of age, and 2 incapable of going alone. The caſe of the agonizing father has excited the compaſſion of the Duke of Clarence, and the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood.—In the 60th year of her age, Mrs. Houſen, of Weſtminſter Bridge Road.—At Peckham, Mrs. Harris, relict of N. H., Eſq.—At Pentonville, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. Mark Anthony Reyroux, a native of Switzerland.—At his houſe, Cheyne Walk, Cheſſea, in the 80th year of his age, Jaſper Atkinſon, Eſq., formerly a merchant at Rotterdam.—Mr. Gerard, ſurgeon, of Tottenham Court Road, formerly of Turnham Green.—John Whitehead, M. D. an eminent phyſician, and a celebrated preacher amongſt the people called Methodiſts; alſo author of a life of the late Rev. J. Weſley.—Mr. Crawford, who ſhot himſelf at his mother's houſe in Wimpole Street, had for ſeveral days betrayed ſtrong ſymptoms of mental derangement. He retired to his bedchamber, and, putting a piſtol into his mouth, ſhot away part of his ſkull, and muſt have died imme-

diately, for on the report of the piſtol, his mother and ſiſters ruſhed into the room, and found him lifeleſs.—At her houſe at Clapham, Mrs. Mée, aged 92 years.—In Doughty Street, Foundling Hoſpital, Thomas Ridding, Eſq., Town Clerk of the Corporation of Southampton, and Principal Regiſtrar to the Commiſſary Court of Surrey.—At his houſe in Harley Street, in the 84th year of his age, the Biſhop of Kildare, who was alſo Dean of Chriſt Church in Ireland.—Of the ſcarlet fever, Elizabeth, the fourth child of Dr. Lambe, of King's Road, Bedford Row, late of Warwick; and a few days before, in the 31ſt year of her age, Mrs. Lambe was carried off by the ſame complaint.—At his houſe in Great George Street, Weſtminſter, after a ſhort illneſs, the Right Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, Baron Alvanley, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas. His Lordſhip was appointed Attorney General in the early part of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration; on the promotion of Sir Lloyd (afterwards Lord) Kenyon to the Chief Juſticeſhip of the Court of King's Bench, he was advanced to the ſituation of Maſter of the Rolls; and on Mr. Addington's coming into adminiſtration, he obtained the Preſidency of the Common Pleas, in the room of Lord Eldon, who was on that occaſion made Lord High Chancellor. The Noble and Learned Lord was taken ill in the Houſe of Lords, and retired complaining of a pain in his ſtomach. He was immediately put to bed, and all medical ſkill was ineffectual. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title by his eldeſt ſon William, now Lord Alvanley.—At his houſe in St. James's Square, in the 64th year of his age, his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh; he was born in April 1740, and ſucceeded to the title upon the death of his late father in 1755. He was Groom of the Stole to the King, and Lord Lieut. of the county of Roxburgh. His Grace's titles are, Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Beaumont, and Ceſford and Caverton in Scotland; Baron and Earl Kerr of Wakefield, in the county of York. The late Duke was, when a young man, as remarkable for his perſonal figure as his mental accompliſhments. When on his travels, a Princeſs, allied to the Houſe of Brunſwick, became enamoured with him, and their union was agreed upon; but, conformably to court etiquette, it became neceſſary that his Grace ſhould ſolicit the Royal approbation: this, however, was not only refuſed, but a requeſt was made to him to deſiſt from his pretenſions; which being complied with on the part of the Duke, he was told, that he might expect any favour in compenſation that a ſubject could receive. In conſequence, his Grace, who was at the time a Knight of the Thiſtle, received in addition the Order of the Garter; two honourable badges of diſtinction, which no other Peer, except of the Blood Royal, had ever enjoyed; and to theſe were ſuperadded the Groomſhip of the Stole, worth 5000*l* per annum. The remarkable diſappointment in his firſt attachment induced his Grace to remain ſingle during the remainder of his life. By the death of the Duke of Roxburgh, the title of the Dukedom becomes extinct; but Lord Ballenden ſucceeds to the Earldoms of Roxburgh, Kelſo, &c. with conſiderable eſtates.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c., under the Heads of the different Counties: arranged in alphabetical Order.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Franklin, ſolicitor, of Leighton-Buſſard, to Miſs Eliza Small, of Bedford.

Died.] At Potton, the Rev. Mr. Woodhouſe, Rector of Moor Monckton in Yorkſhire, and perpetual curate of Dunton, Bedfordſhire.—At his houſe in Woburn Park, Mr. William Martin, who for more than fifty years paſt filled the office of kitchen-gardener to the two late Dukes of Bedford, and to his Grace the preſent Duke.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wantage, Mr. Pocock, of Biſhopſtone, Wilts, to Miſs Browne, of Lockinge, Berks.—At Shiplake, Mr. N. Guy, of Hurley, to Miſs Houſe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. H. of Lathbrook Farm.—Mr. T. Creaker, of

Wokingham, to Miſs Cruttwell, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Weſt Woodhay Houſe, Berks, Lady Sloper, relict of Sir R. S., K. B.—At Bracknall, in his 84th year, Mr. Timothy Markham, much regretted as a compaſſionate friend to the poor.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Duke of Portland's improvements at Bulſtrode are continuing at an immenſe expence. His Grace is making a new and extenſive flower-garden, for which he is removing a hill, and converting the ſite into a valley, to afford a better ſhelter from the winds to his curious plants. In this operation one hundred labourers are daily employed.

Among the devaſtations made by the late high winds, the ſteeple of the church at Prince's Riſborough was blown down, which greatly damaged the body of the church; but happily no perſon was hurt.

Married.] At Caſtle Thorpe, Mr. Thomas Gibbins, ironmonger, to Miſs M. Parſons, of Brownſover, near Rugby.

Died.] At Brill, after a few days illneſs, the Rev. Joſeph Laurentius Littlehales, LL.D. Rector of Grendon Underwood, and Curate of the perpetual Curacy of Brill and Boarſtall, in this County, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.—At Beaconsfield, Mrs. Etty, wife of the Rev. J. Etty, Rector of Whitchurch, Oxfordſhire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Joſeph Skate, of Chippenham, to Miſs Sophia Holliſter, of Briſtol.—At Heſton, Mr. W. Colliſon, to Miſs Grace Sumpter, daughter of T. S. Eſq.

Died.] Mrs. Ann Hodſon, wife of Mr. H. printer of the Cambridge Chronicle. She was a faithful wife, and an affectionate parent of 18 children, 12 of whom ſurvive her, to lament, with their father, an irreparable loſs.—Mr. Edward Wilkins, late of Lantwit Major, who had been many years in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. His death was occaſioned by the burſting of a gun.—Henry Green, Eſq. of Hindon, near Cambridge.—At Ely, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Akehurſt, youngeſt and laſt ſurviving daughter of Samuel Gatward, Eſq. many years Recorder of the town of Cambridge.—Aged 74, Chriſtopher Hodgſon, Eſq. Collector of Exciſe for the Cambridge diviſion.—At Conington, Mr. R. Day, a conſiderable farmer.—At Boughton, near Stoke Ferry, in the 83th year, Mr. R. Wood, farmer, late of Stow Bardolph.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Pate, upholſterer, to Miſs Nicholls.—At Acton, Mr. Pollet, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Davis, of Redſheath.—At Acton, Mr. Kelley, of Llay Hall, Denbighſhire, to Miſs Read, of Spurſtowe.—At Middlewich, Mr. P. Weſtcoate, training groom to James Barry, Eſq. of Marbury, to Miſs Jane Burgeſs, of the ſame place.—At Motham, in Longdendale, Mr. W. Turner, of Waterſide, to Miſs Hyde, daughter of J. H. Eſq. of Tintwiſtle-hall.—At Bowden, Mr. James Dalton, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Harriſon, of Sale.—D. Vawdry, Eſq. of Middlewich, to Miſs Ann Wyatt, of Lime Grove, Carmarthenſhire.—Mr. William Whittle, of Halton, to Miſs Sarah Hacton, of Norton.—At Aſhbury, Mr. Charles Lowe, youngeſt ſon of Mr. L. banker, of Congleton, to Miſs Waring, of the latter place.—Mr. Pruſſia Davies, of the Royal Cheſhire Militia, to Mrs. Thomas, of Nantwich.

Died.] Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. J. P. of Eaſtgate-ſtreet, upholſterer. The fate of Mrs. P. is particularly to be lamented, as her marriage took place only a fortnight before.—Mrs. Browſter, wife of Alderman B. of this city.—Mr. Thomas Pennington, of Bartington.—At Mill-hill, near Sandbach, Mr. John Hodgkinſon.—In the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Bramwell, late of Peover, aunt to Mr. William Hall, of the Wool-hall.

CORNWALL.

The evening of the 15th ult. was diſtinguiſhed at Falmouth by a ſingular phœnomenon: about eight o'clock, the atmoſphere being exceedingly clear, a ſpecies of luminous belt was obſerved, extending itſelf acroſs the entire hemiſphere, in a direction nearly eaſt and weſt. It was narrow, and ſo rare (according to the obſervations of ſome ſpectators), as to admit the view of a few bright ſtars through it. It diſappeared about ten o'clock, having, during its continuance, frequently changed colour, aſſuming, at times, all the tints of the Iris. It appeared to reſemble, in ſome reſpects, and in others to differ from, the lunar rainbow, which has been ſometimes, though rarely, obſerved. Various conjectures have been formed reſpecting the nature of this phœnomenon, the moſt plauſible of which ſeems to

be, that it was a thin ſtratum of vapours, ſtrongly illuminated by the moon, and by the *Aurora borealis*, which appeared at the ſame time. It is difficult, however, to account for its peculiar ſhape and direction, and indeed for its exiſtence, at a time when the whole atmoſphere beſides appeared perfectly cloudleſs, and devoid of vapour. The corruſcations or the *Aurora borealis* were very brilliant, and the whole formed a ſcene magnificent and beautiful beyond deſcription.

Married.] At Stratton, Mr. Joſeph Yonge, mercer, of that place, to Miſs Parſons.

Died.] After a ſhort illneſs, at his ſeat at Port Eliot, St. Germain's, the venerable Right Hon. Lord Eliot, aged 73. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title by his ſon, one of the repreſentatives for the borough of Liſkeard; and a few days after her huſband, equally lamented, the accompliſhed and beneficent Lady Eliot, aged 69.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] Alexander John Goldie, Eſq. Lieut. Col. in the 6th regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Miſs J. C. Taubman, ſecond daughter of Major T. Nunnery, Iſle of Man.—The Rev. Miles Jackſon, of Carliſle, to Miſs Fawcett, only daughter of the Rev. J. F. Miniſter of Farnley, near Leeds.—At Whitehaven, Mr. Joſeph Tyſon to Mrs. Eliz. Crane, widow. The bridegroom had paſſed the age of threeſcore and ten years.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in Scotch-ſtreet, at an advanced age, Mrs. Benn, relict of the late Capt. John B. and mother of John Benn Walth, Eſq. M.P. —Within the laſt ſix weeks, at Maryport, Mrs. Rachael Folder, Mr. W. F. her ſon, about a month after, and about a fortnight ſince, Mrs. Sarah Scott, her ſiſter.—At Harrington, aged 73, Mr. Richard Aſkew, merchant.—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Wilſon, hat manufacturer.—At Keſwick, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. J. S. nurſery-man, aged 73.

DERBYSHIRE.

The new intended Infirmary at Derby is to be built upon a very magnificent ſcale. The building is to be of ſtone: to ſtand on level ground; to contain fever wards, having a ſeparate entrance, as remote as may be from the principal one (there being convenient acceſs to every ſide of the building). The fever wards to contain twelve beds, and the whole building eighty at leaſt. Beſides the uſual accommodations of an hoſpital, it is alſo intended to have two day rooms for the uſe of convaleſcent patients, viz. one for thoſe of each ſex.

Married.] Mr. John Garrat, of Atlow, to Miſs Latham, of Hall Field.—At Mackworth, near Derby, the Rev. Samuel Crowther, vicar of Chriſt Church, London, and chaplain to the fifth regiment of Loyal London Volunteers, to Miſs Ware, eldeſt daughter of the late H. W., D.D. of Dublin, and neice of F. N. C. Mundy, Eſq. of Markeaton, Derbyſhire.

Died.] At Parwich, Mr. W. Roe, farmer, aged 35 years.—At Dronfield, Mr. Edward Outram, butcher, aged 75 years.—At Ilkeſtone, J. Hawley, gent. of that place. He has bequeathed by will 50l. to the Nottingham Infirmary, 40l. to the clubs in Ilkeſtone, a guinea each to the widows in Shipley, and the remainder of his property in proportionate legacies to his neareſt relatives.—At Weſt Hallam, in the 62d year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Clarke, rector of that place, and vicar of Normanton, Notts.—Mr. Samuel Beighton, of Farnah Hall, aged 61.—At Derby, after a long illneſs, Mr. Bromley, ſellmonger, aged 71.—At the advanced age of 86, Hannah Wheatcroft, of this town: ſhe retained all her faculties till within an hour of her death.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. Pittman, of the Eaſt Devon militia, to Miſs Harris, daughter of J. H. Eſq. of Radford, near Plymouth.—At Weſt Morchard, Mr. Hugh Rowcliffe, of Southmolton, to Miſs E. Smale, of Weſt Morchard.—At Plymouth, Capt. Wynne, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Barton, daughter of J. B. Eſq. of that place.—At Stokenham, Capt. H. M. Ommaney, of his Majeſty's ſloop Falcon, of 18 guns, to Miſs Allen, of Coleridge Houſe.

Died.] At her houſe in St. Sidwells, Mrs. Mackenzie, mother of Col. M. She had completed her 100th year, and had celebrated its anniverſary with a party of friends about a fortnight before.—At his ſeat of Tothill, near Plymouth, John Culme, Eſq. aged 70 years. He was, ſtrictly and impartially ſpeaking, a venerable old Engliſh country gentleman; hoſpitable and hearty in his houſe; with his family, friends, and acquaintance, open, friendly, cheerful, and ſociable; to his domeſtics and dependants the kindeſt

and beſt of maſters.—At his houſe, on Topſham road, near Exeter, Mr. Bampfield, a reſpectable farmer.—At the advanced age of 93, Mrs. Mary Churley, of Uffculm, mother of Mr. G. C. of Briſtol, conveyancer.—Thomas Knott, Eſq. ſenior Captain of the Barnſtaple diviſion of North Devon volunteer infantry.—Aged 33, at Exmouth, where he went for the recovery of his health, Dr. Maclaurin, Phyſician to his Majeſty's forces, and to the late Embaſſy to France. The public have reaſon to regret the loſs of ſo ſkilfull a phyſician, and his friends a man who was juſtly endeared to them by the amiableneſs of his private life.—At Sidmouth, Madam Elphinſtone, widow of the late Adm. E. of the Ruſſian Navy.—At the ſame place, the Hon. Nathaniel Marchant, one of his Majeſty's Council of the Iſland of Antigua.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Caſtle Cary, Mr. James Turner, of Sherborne, to Miſs Newman, of Caſtle Cary.—At Queen Camel, Mr. Poulter, of London, to Miſs Harvey, niece of Wm. Howard, Eſq. of Queen Camel.—At Woolland, F. Scuyler, Eſq. to Miſs Feaver, of Woolland, daughter and heireſs of the late — F. Eſq. of Blandford.

Died.] Aged 24, after a painful decline of eighteen months, Mrs. Wm. Roe, of Blandford, ſecond daughter of Mr. Baniſter, Broadmead, Briſtol, and ſiſter of the Rev. John B. of Wareham.—In the 22d year of her age, Miſs Fiſher, of Blandford.—Mrs. Sarah Reeves, wife of Mr. H. R. of Idminſton, aged 32 years.—At Spetſbury Houſe, after a relapſe of the gout, the Rev. Charles Carrow, Chaplain to the Nuns there: a gentleman of irreproachable manners, and generally beloved and eſteemed.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Mr. Ralph Smith, of Wylam, to Miſs Walkin, of Fatfield.

Died.] Mrs. Shaftoe, wife of Mr. Shaftoe, brewer.—At Old Elvet, John Leighton, Eſq. in the 74th year of his age.—At Stockton, George Hutchinſon, Eſq. ſenior, banker.—At Sunderland, Mrs. Ann Wilſon, aged 90 years.—Aged 83, Mr. Thomas Peacock, late farmer, near Sunderland.—At Sunderland, in the prime of life, Mr. Robert Fairlam, ſhip maſter, much lamented.—At Hexham, deſervedly eſteemed and regretted, Mr. Robert Whitfield, glove manufacturer.—At Biſhopwearmouth, in the prime of life, of a fever in the brain, Mr. Thomas Forſter, gardener. He was a member of the antient Society of Free Gardeners, and was attended to the place of interment by a great number of the brethren of that ſociety, in proceſſion.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Dovercourt, W. Cowper, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs J. Bridge, daughter of C. B. Eſq. of Dovercourt.—Mr. Smith, ſon of Mr. S. brazier, of Lower Thames Street, to Miſs Ling, daughter of Mr. O. L. farmer, of Hatfield Peverel.—Capt. Haywood, of the 2d Royal Lancaſhire regiment of militia, to Miſs Maſon, daughter of Mr. M. M. of Crondon Park.—Mr. G. Cadge, of Melford, to Miſs Mattham, of Lavenham.—Mr. James Bailey, carpenter, of Lavenham, to Miſs Mary Mattham.—Mr. James Corder, of the Lodge Farm, Melford, to Miſs E. Fitch, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. F. grocer.—John Holden, Eſq. of Aſheldham Hall, in Dengie Hundred, Captain in the 1ſt Eſſex Legion, to Mrs. Andrews, of Tillingham.—Mr. Munt, of Halſted, to Miſs Hunwick.—At Harwich, Mr. J. Horne, mariner, to Miſs M. Pratt, of Walton.—Mr. James Belcham, linendraper, of Southminſter, to Miſs Maria Harvey.

Died.] Mr. John Madle, of Abbots Roothing.—Mrs. Willis, relict of the late Mr. S. Willis, of Great Bardfield.—At his houſe at Claydon, in his 82d year, Anketell Singleton, Eſq. Lieut. Governor of Landguard Fort.——At Greenſtead Hall, near Ongar, Mrs. Ord, wife of C. O. Eſq.—In the 66th year of his age, Nicholas Biggs, gent. of Milden Hall.—Suddenly, at Springfield, Mrs. Eley, wife of Lieut. E. of the Royal Waggon Train, ſtationed in that neighbourhood.——At Braintree, aged 38, Mr. Michael Harus, Maſter of the Poſt Office.—At Little Baddow, ſuddenly, after attending divine ſervice, Mr. R. Sorrell, aged 70.—At Billericay, in his 73d year, Mr. Daniel Cornwell.—At Brancaſter, aged 60, S. Sharpe, Eſq. late of Sunderland Houſe, Docking.—Mr. Peter Smith, of Great Bardfield, one of the people called Quakers.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Roberts, bookſeller, to Miſs Eliz. Barnes, of Cumberwood, near Tewkſbury.—Mr. W. Butcher, of Standiſh Park, to Miſs Hawkins, of Haresfield.

Died.] Aged 65, Henry Wilſon, ſen.

the father of Meſſrs. Wilton, attornies of this city: his uprightneſs and ſtrict integrity drew admiration and reſpect from all that knew him.—At Fairford, the Rev. J. Edwards, B.D. Vicar of that pariſh, and Aſhleworth, in this county.—At the Rectory Houſe, Fretherne, the Rev. J. Hawkins, B.A. many years Curate of that pariſh, and Miniſter of Wheatenhurſt.—Suddenly, Mr. Dowell, a reſpectable farmer, of the Wen Farm, in the pariſh of Painſwick.—At Randwich, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Giles Pike, late of Tetbury, wooſtapler.—At Glouceſter, Mr. T. Dill, of a mortification in his arm.

HAMPSHIRE.

On Monday the 12th, Jonathan Harben and John Gubby, for the murder of W. Gubby, were executed near Winchester; they behaved very penitent. After hanging the uſual time, the bodies were removed to Parley, near Ringwood, to be hung in chains. The body of E. Cæſar, a young woman executed with them for the murder of her illegitimate female child, was ſent to the County Hoſpital to be anatomized.

Married.] At Stoke Church, near Goſport, Capt. Katon, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Mowbray, of Goſport.—Mr. W. Wilkes, jun. to Miſs Fry, daughter of Mr. F. coal merchant, of Portſea.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. T. Beare, an eminent painter and glazier.—Miſs Mouckton, daughter of the late Alderman M.—Mrs. Woodman, relict of the late Mr. J. W. of Bedhampton Mill, near Havant.—Through the rupture of a blood-veſſel in the head, Mr. Thomas Reave, an eminent plumber and glazier.—At Chriſtchurch, almoſt ſuddenly, Mr. Philip Druit, ſurgeon.—Aged 95 years, the widow of the late Mr. J. Laihford, tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler, of Winchester.—Mrs. Grenville, relict of the late Mr. G. ſtationer of that city.—Mr. Payne, of Hill, near Southampton.—At Portſmouth, W. Dawes, Eſq. Governor of Sierra Leone, and ſon of Mr. Dawes, Clerk of the Works of the Ordnance at this port.—Mr. Bailey, a reputable ſhip-chandler, on the Point, aged 33.—Mr. Carr, Maſter Baker of the victualling department of this place.—Mr. John Tate, of the Coal Exchange, on the Point, near Portſmouth.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Albury Hall, in the 78th year of his age, John Calvert, Eſq. during many years one of the repreſentatives in Parliament of the Borough of Huntingdon.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Richard Pritchard, of Hereford, to Miſs Morris, of the Moor-end.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. John Welch, an eminent currier of that place: he was a man of the ſtricteſt integrity, a pleaſing companion, and a ſincere friend. He lived reſpected, and died lamented.

KENT.

Married.] At Margate, Mr. Wilſon Wiles, grocer, of Margate, to Miſs Young, daughter of Mr. J. Y. of Miniſter, in Thanet.—At Maidſtone, Mr. Bartholomew Elvey, of Maidſtone, to Margaret Welch, of St. Mary Magdalen's.—At Folkeſtone, Mr. David Godden, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Wiles.—Samuel Savage, Eſq. of Bromley, to Mrs. Wellum.—E. Chamberlayne, Eſq. of Rolvenden, to Miſs Lydia Walter, third daughter of the late Capt. W. of the Royal Navy.—At Aldington, Mr. Samuel Mills, to Miſs Sufanna Silk.—At Warehorn, Mr. William Offenden, to Mrs. Mary Maylam, widow of the late Mr. T. M. grazier.—At Otterden, Mr. Edward Nowels, of Wye, to Miſs Catherine Chapman, of Otterden.

Died.] At Maidſtone, aged 44, Mr. J. Wright, bricklayer, in King Street, leaving a widow and numerous family to lament his loſs.—At Hunton, Mr. John Day, farmer.—At Maidſtone, Richard Holloway, Eſq.—Aged 60, Mrs. Beary, wife of Mr. J. B. of Gillingham.—At Dartford, Mrs. Halſted, wife of E. H. Eſq. the Kentiſh Hiſtorian.—At Maidſtone, Mr. England, many years ſteward to Lord Le de Spencer, aged 66 years.—At Folkeſtone, Mrs. Stace, aged 82 years, wife of Mr. J. S.—Mr. William Marſh, aged 74, one of the people called Quakers.—Near Dover, the venerable father of Sir Sidney Smith, at his elegant little cottage. Sir Sidney being his ſecond ſon, the paternal property devolves on Colonel Smith, of Walmer. Mr. Spencer Smith, who ſo ably conducted our intereſts at Conſtantinople, and who is now our Miniſter at Stutgard, is the youngeſt ſon. The deceaſed was, in his time, a very elegant and accompliſhed gentleman; he was formerly a Captain in the Guards, and ſerved as Aid-de-Camp to the late Lord Sackville, in Germany. He threw up his

commiſſion in conſequence of the treatment by his Lordſhip, and has ever ſince lived in tranquil and reſpectable retirement.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Blackburn, Mr. Hurſt, maltſter, of Pontefract, to Miſs Aſpinall, of Higher Darwen.—At Liverpool, the Rev. Matthew Cheſter, of Selton, to Miſs Frances Morgan.—Mr. George Owens, of Bretton, to Mrs. F. Parſonage, of Allington.—Mr. John Evans, to Miſs Lucy Spooner, of Flint.

Died.] At Mancheſter, Thomas Jones, Eſq. attorney.—Mrs. Lyon, wife of Mr. G. L. of Wigan.—In the 60th year of his age, the Rev. John Spencer, a perſon of great claſſical talents, Member of the Ancient Engliſh Academy of Liege; from whence, on account of loſſes ſuſtained by the revolution, he returned to his native country with the reſt of his brethren, and ſettled at Stonyhurſt, in Lancaſhire.—At D'Arcy Lever, J. Bradſhaw, Eſq.—At Liverpool, Mr. Edward Grayſon, merchant, in conſequence of the wounds he lately received in a duel with Mr. Sparling.—At Birmingham, the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Liverpool, the original projector and one of the proprietors of St. Mark's Church, in that town. He was on his way to London, and had ſtopped a few days at Birmingham to get a ſmall tract printed which he had lately written. He took his dinner as uſual, and was engaged in correcting the proof-ſheet of his pamphlet, when he was ſeized with a ſpaſmodic affection, and died almoſt inſtantly. He was well known in the religious world, on account of his having been, while a ſtudent at Oxford, expelled the Univerſity, together with ſeveral of his companions, for departing from the ſtrict rules of the College, the circumſtance which gave riſe to Macgowan's keen ſatire of the *Shaver*. He was intimately acquainted with Mr. Wilberforce, Sir Richard Hill, the Thorntons, &c. with whom he correſponded, and by whom, as well as a large circle of friends, his loſs will be deeply regretted.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A Leiceſterſhire hog, remarkable for ſmall bone, the property of Mr. Matthews, of Rothley, was killed lately, and weighed as follows:—two ſides, 595lb; head, 37lb; inſide fat, 87½lb. Total, 712½lb.

Married.] Mr. Hall, grazier, of Elſton, to Miſs South, of Oſbournby, near Falkingham.—At Oadby, the Rev. Edward T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints, in Leiceſter, to Miſs E. A. Hill, ſecond daughter of D. T. H. Eſq. of Oadby, near Leiceſter.—At St. Nicholas's, Leiceſter, Mr. Watſon, to Miſs Mary Roberts, of that city.

Died.] Mr. T. Fox, youngeſt ſon of Mr. W. F. of the Clay, Wimeſwould.—At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Caldecott, the wife of Mr. C.—The Rev. T. Orton, Rector of Kearſley and Brookſby.—In the 35th year of her age, on a viſit at her brothers, Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. S. of Barrow, and daughter of Mr. James Wilſon, of Shrewſbury.—At Leiceſter, Mr. Thomas Richards, liquor merchant, and one of the volunteer infantry.—Mr. Richard Walker.—Mr. Samuel Barrowclough, of the firm of Meſſrs. Stansfield and Co. tobacconiſts in London.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The draft of a bill for authoriſing the propoſed turnpike road from Grantham to Bridge End has been ſettled and approved by a late meeting of the ſubſcribers at Grantham, and is to be forthwith preſented to parliament.

Every admirer of architectural grandeur will lament the neceſſity for the taking down of Kerton Church, in this county: the improvements for which it is intended to make way cannot be diſpenſed with.

Married.] At Grantham, the Rev. Samuel Herbert, D. D. Rector of Folkton and Vicar of Croxton-Kyriel, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Manners, eldeſt daughter of W. M. Eſq. of Grantham, and niece of Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. of Aſwarby.—Mr. William Scott, of Flexbro', to Miſs Coatſworth, of Hull, only daughter of Mr. J. C. tanner, late of Brigg.—At Market Overton, Mr. Wm. Ellis, grazier, of Pickworth, near Folkingham, to Miſs Rebecca Nicks.—Mr. Rd. Brooke, farmer, of Walkringham, near Gainſboro', to Miſs M. Saundby, of Saundby.—At Katby, Mr. Haſſal, of Glenfield, to Miſs Jordan.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Hayward, widow of the late J. H. gent.—Miſs Sarah Walker, aged 19.—At Gainſborough, Mrs. Bolſover, aged 49.—Mr. Thomas Makins, 85.—Aged 60, Mr. John Headland, of Potter Hanworth, near Lincoln. He went to bed in good health, and was found dead in the morning by his ſon who ſlept with him, without any previous diſturbance or apprehen-

ſion.—At Welton, Miſs Suſan L'Oſte, daughter of the late Rev. J. L'O. of Louth.—At Grantham, Mrs. L. C. Cuſt, only remaining ſiſter of the late Sir J. C. Bart. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and aunt to the Right Hon. Lord Brownlow.—George Sutton, Eſq. of Kelham, Notts. M. P. for Bramber, in Suſſex, and couſin to his Grace the Duke of Rutland.—At Somercotes, near Louth, aged 73, Mr. Leak, a reſpectable grazier.—At Market Deeping, Mrs. Wiles, upwards of 60 years miſtreſs of the King's Head in that town.—At Eaſt Lounde, Mr. John Vowe, youngeſt ſon of T. V. Eſq. of Hallaton.—At Boſton, Butter Hunnings, Eſq. Alderman of Lincoln. He ſerved the office of Mayor in 1796.—At Pickworth, near Stamford, Mr. Siſſon, a reſpectable farmer.—At Horncaſtle, aged 41, Mr. Thomas Brown, ironmonger. He was a worthy man, and a good neighbour.—Suddenly, at Sleaford, Mr. George Cropper, aged 82 years. He has left, now living, 6 children, 33 grand-children, and 9 great grand-children.—At Thrapſton, Mr. H. Leete, ſurgeon; and ten days after, Miſs Harriet L. his eldeſt daughter.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, Mr. Legett to Miſs Hardingham.—Rev. John Vickers, M.A. rector of Swanington, and vicar of Wooddalling, to Miſs Harriet Dixon, ſecond daughter of the Rev. J. D. vicar of Ecclesfield.—At Saxmundham, Mr. Luke Smith, watch and clock maker, aged 25, to Mrs. Ann Hall, widow, aged 79.—At Diſs, Mr. Harry Browne, attorney, to Miſs Mary Ann Bunny, of Newbury, Berks.—At Dereham, Mr. Edmund Cooper, attorney, to Miſs Nelſon, of Holme, daughter of M. N. Gent.

Died.] At the Deanery, Mrs. Turner, lady of the Dean.—Mr. Thomas Hall, aged 57 years, an eminent dyer in St. Edmund's. A man moſt deſervedly lamented in the pariſh in which he reſided, for his many charitable donations towards the relief of the poor. It may be truly ſaid of him, that he was charitable without oſtentation, a kind and ſincere friend without having any pecuniary motives in view, and his greateſt aim was always to relieve virtue in diſtreſs.—Mr. Jordan, jun. of Stanford. He was found dead in a ditch between Lutterworth and Walcot, with his horſe lying on him. It is ſuppoſed that the horſe ſlew out at ſomething in the road, and, falling into the ditch, occaſioned the melancholy cataſtrophe.—At Barmer, Mr. Francis Sillis, late of Lakenham, aged 73. A man who, in all the relative duties of his ſtation, was guided by the intention of acting rightly.—After a ſhort indiſpoſition, aged 87, Pleaſance, the wife of Mr. Thomas Wright, of Wramplingham, and mother of Mr. T. W. the maſter of Southtown ſchool. Her mind, during a long and unimpeachable life, was alive to the ſoſteſt ſenſibilities, and conſtantly directed towards her family by conjugal and parental affection; while an approving converſation with her own heart foſtered a natural cheerfulneſs of temper, and confirmed her reliance on the Divine mercy. This excellent woman had been married upwards of 65 years, and her laſt moments marked the deſirable tranquillity of pious reſignation.—Aged 77, Mrs. Eliz. Neale, relict of Mr. J. N. late of Reepham Moor, after ſuffering under a paralytic ſtroke 13 months.—At Long Stratton, Mrs. Everett, one of the people called Quakers, at the advanced age of 100.—She has left, now living, 77 children, grand children, and great grand children, lineally deſcended from her.—At Beccles, Mary Piper: for 60 years paſt ſhe was ſupported by a numerous ſet of friends, during which, and in her laſt moments, ſhe refuſed to go into a bed, in conſequence of a vow ſhe made when ſhe left her native country, Worceſterſhire. Six guineas were found in a bag, which it is ſuppoſed ſhe had laid up for her interment.—Mr. Batchelor, ſhopkeeper, of Reepham. He went to bed in apparent good health, but in the middle of the night he was taken ſuddenly ill, and expired in a few hours.—Much lamented, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. Rt. Crickmer, farmer, of Loddon, after a lingering and painful illneſs.—At Blo' Norton, advanced in years, Robt. Brown, Gent. formerly an attorney at Dereham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Gibbons, ironmonger, to Miſs Mary Parſons.—Mr. Edward Phipps, farmer, of Bugbrook, to Miſs Griffith, of Gayton.—James Thompſon, Gent. of Orlingbury, to Miſs Rebecca Gillet, of Mears-Aſhby.—Mr. Thomas Ruſh, of Braunſton, to Miſs Mary Edwards,

of Tongnorton, Salop.—The Rev. Rich. Farrer, of Athley, to Miſs Andrews.—At Orlingbury, the Rev. George B. Mitchell, of Newtown, Ireland, to Miſs Penelope Fancourt, daughter of the Rev. W. F. rector of Bletſoe, Bedfordſhire.

Died.] At Cherry Orton, near Peterborough, John Chambers, Eſq. aged 72.—At Northampton, Mrs. Williamſon.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Tynemouth church, Captain Mayſon, of the firſt Royal Lancaſhire Militia, to Miſs Maria Walker, daughter of Mr. J. W. of Dockwray Square, North Shields.—At St. John's church, Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Reay, of North Shields, ſhip owner, to Miſs Elizabeth Hogarth, daughter of the late Rev. J. H. vicar of Kirknewton.—Mr. James Hewett, of Brampton, to Miſs Margaret Long, daughter of the late Mr. L. ſurgeon.

Died.] In Gateſhead, aged 44, Mr. Joſeph Atkinſon, clock and watch maker.—At Newcaſtle, in the Carliol Croft, at the advanced age of 120, Mary M'Crea, ſchool miſtreſs, which occupation ſhe has held upwards of 80 years.—Thomas Boynton, Eſq. Captain in the corps of Newcaſtle Loyal Independent Volunteers; a man of moſt inflexible integrity, and univerſally lamented. He was an original member of the corps when firſt eſtabliſhed in January 1795 (the only corps in the neighbourhood for ſome years), and ſerved with unremitting attention, firſt as a private, and then as lieutenant, having declined being captain, till their ſervices were diſcontinued after the peace in October 1801; and, on the recommencement of hoſtilities, was principally inſtrumental in the re-eſtabliſhment of the ſame corps, and has died Captain of that company, in which he had long ſerved as a private, with credit to himſelf and honour to the corps.—At Cauſey Park, near Morpeth, univerſally reſpected, Wm. Ogle Wallis Ogle, Eſq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Northumberland Militia.—The Rev. B. L. Sclater, vicar of Whittingham.—At North Shields, Mr. Souter Carlton, aged 80 years.—At Morpeth, Mr. Dobſon, aged 72.—Mrs. Cuthell, aged 63.—At Northallerton, Mrs. Metcalf, aged 86.—At Alnwick, Mr. George Hindmarſh, father of Mr. J. H. tallow chandler and tobacconiſt, aged 84.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Magiſtrates of Nottingham have prohibited cock-fighting within the liberties of that town; and have notified, that all inn-keepers who tolerate ſuch barbarous amuſements will have their licences forfeited. It is much to be wiſhed that the Magiſtrates in other places may follow ſo laudable an example.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Chriſtopher Swann, mercer, to Mrs. Brumby, of Eaſt Retford.—At Mansfield, Mr. Meakin, of Mansfield-Woodhouſe, to Miſs Ogle, of the former place.—At Cotgrave, the Rev. Magnus Jackſon, B. D. of Southwell, to Miſs Eliza Blegborough, daughter of H. B. Eſq. of Richmond, Yorkſhire.

Died.] At Nottingham, Benjamin Hornbuckle, Eſq. one of the Aldermen of the corporation. He ſerved the office of Mayor in the years 1795 and 1803.—George Sutton, Eſq. ſon and heir of the late Lord George Sutton, of Kelham, near Newark.—At Mansfield, aged 53, Mrs. Godmond, wife of Mr. J. G. ſupervifor of exciſe, of that place.—At Sibthorpe, near Newark, aged 56, Mr. Hall, farmer and grazier.—At Newark, George Granger, a ſhoe-maker, of Bingham, aged 71 years: he loſt his life in a ditch in the Moors North of that place, on his return home from Eaſt Bridgford.—In the 21ſt year of her age, Mrs. Blagg, wife of Mr. B. an opulent farmer, of Scarrington, in this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford Aſſizes, Monday, March 5. The commiſſion was opened by Mr. Juſtice Lawrence.

The Grand Jury, after ſitting ſeveral hours, and examining ſixteen witneſſes, returned, at ſix o'clock, a true bill againſt Lockhart and Lauden Gordon.

Tueſday, March 6. About eight o'clock Mr. Lockhart Gordon and Mr. Lauden Gordon were put to the bar. They bowed reſpectfully, and, while the indictment was reading, appeared extremely attentive to the different ways in which the offence charged againſt them were put. Lockhart wore mourning, and Lauden was dreſſed in a dark green mixture coat. The indictment contained ſixteen counts, and charged them with forcibly taking, ſeizing, and carrying away Rachael Fanny Antonina Leigh, for lucre of ſubſtance, from her houſe in Bolton-row; and afterwards defiling

her at Tetſworth, in the county of Oxford, to the great diſpleaſure of Almighty God; to the diſparagement of the ſaid Rachael; to the diſcomfiture of her friends; to the evil example of others; againſt the form of the ſtatute; againſt the King's peace, his crown and dignity. To this indictment the priſoners pleaded *Not Guilty*, and were immediately put upon their deliverance. Mr. Fuller opened the pleadings; when

Mr. Mills, as counſel for the proſecution, addreſſed the jury in a ſpeech of two hours long. He began by ſtating, that the caſe he had to lay before them was as extraordinary as important; imputing to the priſoners one of the moſt outrageous attacks upon an unprotected female that the catalogue of crimes could produce. The enormity of the offence was the greater, as it was committed by men whoſe education and rank in life pointed out a different line of conduct. One was the unworthy member of a religion, the moral precepts of which, had he practiſed them, would have ſuggeſted the criminality of the undertaking; and the other an officer in his Majeſty's ſervice, where it was natural to imagine he would have imbibed ſufficient honour to have prevented the commiſſion of ſo groſs a violation of the chaſtity of a defenceleſs woman. The learned counſel next adverted to the accounts publiſhed in the newſpapers, which he deſcribed as highly indecorous, and particularly mentioned a ſuppoſed interpretation of Mrs. Leigh's dream, for which, he ſaid, there was not the leaſt foundation. He had mentioned thoſe facts to guard them againſt prejudice, and truſted they would lay aſide all they had heard or read, and attend only to the evidence produced before them. He then entered into an explanation of the ſtatute of the 4th of Henry VIII, which alike went to the protection of maidens, widows, or wives, poſſeſſed of real or perſonal eſtates, in their unprotected ſtate. If either of them ſhould be forcibly carried way for lucre of ſubſtance, and afterwards married or defiled, then the crime was complete, and the puniſhment was death, without benefit of clergy. Within the meaning of that ſtatute the priſoners had placed themſelves. The Jury, however, would remember, that not only taking away by force from her houſe was neceſſary, but that force muſt be plainly ſhewn to exiſt from that time till the completion of the crime at Tetſworth. The learned counſel then detailed the facts in the caſe that have already appeared before the public, and which renders a repetition here unneceſſary.

Several witneſſes were then called, who proved the order given by Lockhart Gordon for the chaiſe to be at Bolton-row at ſeven o'clock; alſo the ſubſequent force uſed to convey Mrs. Leigh from her own houſe.

Mrs. Leigh was next called, who, having firſt ſeated herſelf in a chair provided for her, repeated the ſame teſtimony ſhe gave on her examination before the magiſtrates at Bow-ſtreet, with no variation whatever. This occupied a ſpace of two hours, when Mr. Abbot proceeded in his croſs-examination, and drew from the mouth of the witneſs an admiſſion that put an end at once to the indictment. She admitted, that when in the chaiſe on the road to Uxbridge, ſhe had ſaid to Lauden Gordon, that ſhe found it uſeleſs to make farther reſiſtance, and, tearing from her breaſt a gold locket and a camphire bag, ſhe exclaimed, "The charm that has preſerved my virtue hitherto is diſſolved," adding, as ſhe threw it away, "Now welcome pleaſure!" It alſo appeared that, when ſhe went to bed at Tetſworth, ſhe deſired the chamber-maid to *tell her huſband that he might come to bed in ten minutes.*

The learned judge obſerved, that it was impoſſible he could permit the trial to proceed farther. The force had not been carried into the county of Oxford, and the priſoners muſt be acquitted. At the ſame time, he could not help remarking that their conduct was ſhameful in the extreme, particularly that of Lockhart Gordon, whoſe duty it was, he being a Clergyman, to inſtruct and guide the weak; inſtead of which, he had moſt unworthily endeavoured to ſeduce and betray a defenceleſs woman, and plunge her headlong into vice and diſſipation.

Married.] William Rymill, currier, of Banbury, to Miſs Mary Herbert, of the ſame place.—Charles Collins, Eſq. of the iſland of Montſerrat, in the Weſt Indies, to Miſs Symonds, of Witney.

Died.] At Millend, near Henley, Mr. Richard Fiſher.—At Dorcheſter aged 71, Mr. John Sheen.—At Witney, Mrs. E. Smith, widow.—The Rev.

Alexander, Lichfield, Rector of Noke, and of Wadhurſt, Suſſex.—At Banbury, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Eagles, relict of the late Mr. J. . grazier, of Cropredy.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Redlington, the Rev. C. Belgrave, Rector of that place, aged 30.—At Barrowden, Mr. Peter Hill, aged 70.

SHROPSHIRE.

A vein of coal, which was opened ſome time ago near Shrewſbury, is ſtated to produce to its proprietor a net profit of 3000*l* per week.

Married.] At Weſtley, Mr. Nathaniel Hughes, junior, butcher, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Deakin, of the former place.—At Burford, Edmund Pateſhall, Eſq. of Allenſmoor, in the County of Hereford, to Miſs Ingram, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. I. of the former place.—At Bridgnorth, Mr. Skey, of London, to Miſs Jones, only daughter of Mr. J. of that place.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Tomkies, wife of Mr. S. T. hatter.—Mr. Walton, tailor, of the Caſtle Foregate.—Miſs Mary Young Higgins, in the 37th year of her age, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. C. C. H. upholder.—At her father's houſe, in Shrewſbury, Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. S. of Barrow-upon-Soar, in Leiceſter.—In the 80th year of his age, John Jones, Eſq. of the Abbey Foregate, near Shrewſbury; a gentleman who, poſſeſſing a deep ſenſe of religion, adorned the doctrines of it by a life of the moſt fervent piety towards God, and the practice of every benevolent and chriſtian virtue towards his fellow creatures.—Mrs. Heighway, of Leebotwood.—Aged 42, Mr. Thomas Bickerton, of Roden, near High-Ercall.—In the 64th year of his age, Mr. Robert Falkener, brazier, of Whitchurch.—Aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Toller, wife of Mr. T. butcher.—At Stapleton, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Shute, widow of the late Rev. H. S. many years Miniſter of that pariſh.—Mrs. Prince, relict of the late Mr. P. of the Lodge, near Whitchurch.—At his houſe in the Caſtle Street, at a very advanced age, the Rev. James Atcherley, A.M. many years Maſter of the Free Grammar School, in Shrewſbury.—Mr. George Adams, butcher, of the Lower Town.—In the 19th year of her age, Miſs Sarah Lello, daughter of the late Mr. P. L.—James Kinnerſley, Eſq. a partner in the Hereford, Ludlow, and Leominſter Banks.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. S. B. of Acton Round.—At Drayton, in the 78th year, Mrs. Margaret Wood, relict of Mr. J. W. formerly ſurgeon, of the ſame place.—At Bridgnorth, Miſs Pugh, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. P.—At Elleſmere, Mr. Baugh, mercer.—At Dallicott, near Bridgnorth, Mr. Edward Bowen, a reſpectable farmer of that place.—At Whitchurch, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Brookes, widow of the late Mr. A. B.—At Montford Bridge, Mr. Thomas Ward, aged 96, formerly a wheelwright.—At Elleſmere, in her 70th year, Mrs. Mary Harries, the laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late T. H. Eſq. of Cruckton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, at the Abbey Church, Mr. Fred. Roſſiter, to Miſs Harriet Grant, both of Wade's Paſſage.—Mr. John Sayce, only ſon of Mr. S. brewer, to Miſs Charlotte Croſs, youngeſt daughter of the late J. C. Eſq. of Clifton.—Mr. Baron, attorney-at-law, of Colesford, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Duberley, of the former place.—At Redcliff Church, Mr. Robert Jennings, of Cannington, Somerſet, to Miſs H. Maynard, of Taunton.

Died.] At Briſtol, at the Hot Wells, Thomas Barry, Eſq. of Leighs-brook, in the County of Meath, Ireland.—Mr. Benjamin Brock, formerly a ſilverſmith, in Corn Street, which buſineſs he carried on many years with the greateſt reputation. He laboured for about 18 years paſt under the moſt painful and oppreſſive infirmities.—Aged 25, Mr. Peter Renaudet Latham, printer and newſpaper agent, of this town.—Mrs. Atwood, of Somerſet Square, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Grey, merchant, and relict of the Rev. G. A. Vicar of Milverton, Somerſet.—Mrs Noble, the lady of J. N. Eſq. Alderman, of Briſtol.—At Cathay, Mrs. Newton, ſiſter to the celebrated Chatterton.—At his houſe, in Northampton Street, after a few days illneſs, in the 34th year of his age, E. Green, Eſq. of Hinxton, Cambridgeſhire.—At his lodgings, aged 73, Archibald Swinſon, Eſq. of Loretto, near Edinburgh.——At an advanced age, on the Queen's Parade, Mrs. Baraſton.——At her houſe, in Brock Street, Mrs. Vanbrugh, relict of E. V. Eſq. of this city.—At his houſe, in Gay Street (which he had recently purchaſed for his future reſidence), Mr. Parkinſon, the dentiſt, late of Racquet

Court, Fleet Street, London. He went to bed the preceding night in perfect health.—At her houſe, in the Creſcent, Mrs. Mary Bird, aged 78.—On the South Parade, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Reeves, wife of Mr. R. ſen. late grocer. —Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, Eſq. of Condover Park, Shropſhire.—At his father's houſe, in the Circus, Mr. Geo. Fred. Parry, ſecond ſon of Dr. Parry. —Mrs. Penny, wife of Mr. P. at his houſe, in Widcombe Creſcent.—At Colford, a young lad; he was killed by the crank of a water wheel, near which he was at play, when unfortunately it caught hold of him between the ſtock, and cut the right thigh off cloſe to his body; the left thigh and leg were fractured in a moſt dreadful manner; and in that ſtate he crawled away from the wheel, dragging away with him the amputated limb; and lived four hours, without appearing to experience any pain, until within a few minutes of his death.—Mrs. Charter, wife of T. C. Eſq. of Lynchfield, near Taunton, and ſiſter of Sir C. W. Malet, Bart. of Wilbury Houſe, Wilts.—At Ilminſter, R. Clarke, a maſon: having juſt ſeated himſelf with a party of friends, and preparing to drink, was ſtruck with ſudden death, and ſunk down upon his ſeat. A great number of people, awfully impreſſed with his fate, attended his funeral on the Sunday following.—At Taunton, aged 85, Mrs. E. Brydges, relict of the late E. B. Eſq. of Bedford Street, Covent Garden.—Aged 82, Mrs. De Viſme, relict of the late Andrew De V. Eſq. of London, and ſiſter of the late R. Webb, Eſq. and of Nathaniel Webb, Eſq. at different times Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of Taunton.—At Litton, near Wells, Samuel Curtis, aged 107 years. —Mr. John Collins, of Wells.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Incloſure of the Foreſt of Needwood. —Public notice has lately been given, that after the fifth of April next enſuing, all rights of common, turbary, eſtovers, &c. (the King's Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, excepted), upon certain parts of the ſaid Foreſt, or Chaſe, called the Greaves, and the Banks from Hanbury Gate to Buttermilk Hill, including two ſmall parcels of land, occupied by Richard Williams, near the New Lodge, now reſpectively encloſed, ſhall from thenceforth ceaſe, determine, and be for ever extinguiſhed.

Married.] Robt. Davil'e, Eſq. of Marchington, to Miſs Minors, eldeſt daughter of the late W. T. M. Eſq. of Knipertley Houſe.—Mr. Williams, ſaddler, to Miſs Cramer, both of Stafford.

Died.]At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Boſworth, wife of Mr. B. iſhmonger.—— Miſs Baſnett, ſiſter to the Rev. J. B. of the Cloughs, near Newcaſtle-under-Lyme.—Mr. Wyatt, ſen. of Lichfield. —At Golden Hill, near Newcaſtle, at a very advanced age, Mr. E. Barker, father of T. B. Eſq. Surveyor General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Mr. W. G. Smith, to Miſs Grove.—Mr. Edward Erratt, farmer, to Miſs Collin, both of Cowlinge.—At Bury, T. F. Nicolay, Eſq. to Miſs Selina F. Burroughs, daughter of the late Archdeacon B.—At Hol brook, Mr. W. Hyem, to Miſs S. Croſs, daughter of Mr. J. C. of Hemley Hall.

Died.] At Bury, aged 68, Mr J. Thompſon, an eminent ſilverſmith, and one of the burgeſſes of the corporation of Bury.—At Ipſwich, aged 78, Mrs. Clarke: having been a ſchoolmiſtreſs upwards of 50 years, the principal families in the town had received from her the rudiments of their education. —At Norton, aged 85, Mrs. Eliz. Turner, relict of Mr. C. T.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon, late of Yoxford, and relict of W. B. of Framlingham, Gent.—Mr. George Sadd, aged 88, formerly an opulent farmer of Stonham.—In the 79th year of his age, the Rev. J. Smith, of Holt, many years rector of that pariſh, and vicar of Gorleſtone, Suffolk.—At Woodbridge, the wife of Mr. R. Jacobs, of the Staffordſhire warehouſe.——At Woodbridge, Mrs. Wills, widow, ſiſter to the late Rev. T. Johnſon, of Wickham-market.—At Beccles, Mr. J. Cutler, clock and watch-maker, aged 70.

SURREY.

Croydon and Portſmouth Canal.—On Saturday, March the 3d, a meeting took place of the principal landholders in the vicinity of Croydon, through whoſe grounds the propoſed Canal, from that place to Portſmouth, is to paſs. Colonel Jolliffe was in the chair. It was the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen, from their perfect knowledge of that part of the county of Surry, that however deſirable it might be to have an eaſier mode of conveyance than that which at preſent exiſted between London and Portſmouth, it was not to be obtained by a canal. That

it was totally inapplicable to ſuch a ſoil, and could not be attempted without certain and incalculable miſchief to the fruitful diſtrict of country under the level of this canal, which is to riſe to the height of 230 feet above the river Thames. That the project was not formed by the owners and occupiers of the lands in the three counties through which it was to paſs, but was a ſcheme taken up to ſupport a canal between London and Croydon; and that there was not a ſubſcription by any means adequate to the object. It was therefore reſolved to petition Parliament againſt the ſame.

On Thurſday, March 15th, Mr. Howard moved in the Houſe of Commons, that the Croydon canal bill ſhould be read on Thurſday the 12th of April next, when an amendment being propoſed that it ſhould be committed on that day ſix months, it was agreed to: conſequently the bill was loſt.

Married.] Capt. R. Curry, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs E. Blatchford, of Tooting.—At Wandſworth, Mr. John Philips, of Corbet-court, Gracechurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Ann Hooper, daughter of the late D. J. H. of Glouceſter-row, Newington, Surry.

Died.] At her houſe at Richmond, Mrs. Mary Ellis, relict of the late J. E. Eſq. of North-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.—At Farnham, Mrs. Shotter, relict of the late W. S. Eſq.—At Norwood, Mrs. Rabtert, wife of Charles F. R. Eſq. of Great St. Thomas Apoſtle.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At the Church of Thomas-a-Becket, in the Cliff, near Lewes, Mr. Thomas Rickman, of London, to Miſs Lucy Rickman, daughter of the late R. P. R. Eſq. banker, of that town.

Died.] At Brighton, in his 15th year, the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, only ſon of Lord Viſcount Harberton.—At Chicheſter, aged 81, Mrs. Cogan, wife of the Rev. T. C. Vicar of Eaſt Dean, &c.—Mrs. F. Chatfield, wife of T. C. Eſq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. S. Willits, of Summer Lane, to Mrs. Rhoda Smallwood.——At Yardley Church, Mr. Wm. Deely, plater, to Miſs S. Gale, of London.—At Aſton, near Birmingham, Mr. Hugh Clewley, Enſign of the Utto eter volunteer infantry, to Miſs Norris, of the ſame place.—At Handſworth, Mr. John Reddell, to Miſs F. Boden, both of Birmingham.—At Aſtbury, Mr. Charles Low, youngeſt ſon of Mr. R. L. an eminent currier, of Congleton, to Miſs Ellen Waring, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. timber merchant, of the ſame place.—At the Quaker's Meeting Houſe, Warwick, Mr. Joſeph Burlingham, glover, eldeſt ſon of J. B. of Catherine Hill, near Worceſter, to Miſs Elizabeth Whitehead, daughter of Mr. J. W. banker, at Barford, near Warwick.—Mr. Richard Colley, to Miſs Elizabeth Cannock, daughter of the late Mr. R. C. of Colmore Street, in Birmingham.—At Knowle, Mr. J. Charlton, to Miſs Mary Boſton, of that place.—Mr. Thomas Douglas, to Miſs M. Ruſſel, of Weſt Orchard, near Coventry.

Died.] At Birmingham, at Mr. James Lloyd's, in Edgbaſton Street, where he was upon a viſit, J. Butt Salt, M.D. A few years ago he acted profeſſionally in this town, and was one of the phyſicians to the Diſpenſary, but a ſeries of ill health prevented him from continuing his medical purſuits.—In the 68th year of his age, Mr. Giles Rogers, horn comb maker.—At Sheldon, Mr. John Higginſon, formerly an eminent builder.—Miſs Mills, daughter of Mr. J. M. of New Street.—Mr. Thomas Lea, of Navigation Street.—In the 57th year of his age, Mr. William Redfearn, of Fleet Street.—Mr. Edward March, an eminent teaman and grocer, in Dale End; a very worthy and reſpectable tradeſman.—Mrs. Henſhall, grocer, in the Coach Yard.—Mr. J. Sanders, plater, of Lionel Street.—In the 85th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Mare, wife of Mr. W. M. of Digbeth, formerly of Wolverton Houſe.—Aged 61, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. A. maltſter, of Digbeth.—In the 44th year of his age, John Zouch, Eſq. of Milcott, near Stratford-upon-Avon.—On board the Goliah at ſea, in conſequence of the wounds he received in cutting the Rachael brig, of Liverpool, out of a French port, Lieut. Langſton, of the marines, ſon of Mr. J. L. of Alceſter.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Murcott, farmer, of Baginton.—Much and deſervedly regretted, Mrs. Canning, of Coventry.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Oakford, attorney, to Miſs Down, daughter of Mr. D. brewer, of Warminſter.—At Marlborough, Richard Welford, Eſq. to Miſs Pyke.—Mr. Thos. Martin, of

Fovant, to Miſs Langley, of Warminſter.—The Rev. Mr. Ewer, of Kingſclere, to Miſs Mary Jacob, of Monaſton, near Andover.—Mr. George L. Kitts, of Dencoon Bottom, to Miſs Eſther Broom.—At Potterne, Mr. Drewett, of Collerne, to Miſs May, of Marſton, in the former parith.

Died.] At Sarisbury, after a long and painful illneſs, Sarah, wife of the Rev. James Evans, Maſter of the Grammar School, in the Cloſe.—Mr. Oriel, clothier, of Bradford.—Aged 91, Mrs. Lee, of Wormwood Houſe, Wilts, mother to Mr. J. L. of King's Square, Briſtol.—At Andover, J. Smith, Eſq. Alderman of that Corporation.—At Trowbridge, John Clark, Eſq. of that place.—Mr. H. Sympſon, a reſpectable cutler, of Frome.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Friendly Societies.—A cauſe of very great importance to all Annuity and other Societies was lately heard in the Court of Exchequer.

The original Annuity Society, formed in Worceſter, had agreed to pay the widows of deceaſed members twenty-ſix pounds per annum; and the members themſelves twenty pounds, when they attained the age of ſixty years.

The Society in the early outſet were unfortunate in loſing ſeveral members; the annuities of twenty-ſix pounds per annum, paid to their widows, made a great inroad into their fund, ſo that they were under the diſagreeable neceſſity of reducing the widows' annuities to twenty pounds per year.

The demands upon them ſtill increaſing, and perceiving that a long liſt of aged members was in a ſhort period to have claims upon them, which it was impoſſible for the fund of the Society to diſcharge without touching upon its capital ſtock, thereby endangering that fabric which had proved the aſylum of ſo many widows and orphans (which but for this provident inſtitution might have wandered upon the world for protection), they came to the reſolution, and made ſuch a law in their books, that no aged member ſhould receive more than ten pounds for his annuity, and that for obvious reaſons—becauſe widows were the firſt object of the inſtitution, the aged members ſecondary; and as the oldeſt member of the Society had not paid, in the whole, forty pounds to the funds thereof, this regulation was not approved of by the firſt aged member, who by ſeniority became, according to the original articles, entitled to twenty pounds per annum; he therefore filed a bill in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, to compel the payment of that ſum to him.

That cauſe has been lately heard before the Barons of the Exchequer, on which the plaintiff derived every advantage that the moſt able counſel could devile; but after a minute inveſtigation of the different rights of the preſent widows, the enſuing aged members, and the younger branches of the Society, the Court were unanimouſly of opinion, that ſuch had a claim upon their protection; that in theſe ſelf-created ſocieties the *majority* muſt at all times bind the *minority*; or, in other words, thoſe bodies who make laws for the regulation of their affairs may amend thoſe laws for their better welfare in future.

It would be indeed an extreme hard caſe, if a ſociety ſet out in error, that they may not have liberty to correct their unfortunate outſet, however good their original intention; but it is hoped, that this opinion of the Court will put the queſtion at reſt for ever:—"Whether or not the majority of a ſociety ſhall bind the minority?" which by the above ſeems decided in the affirmative.

Married.] Mr. James Evans, of Bewdley, to Miſs E. Blakewey, of Omberſley.

Died.] Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. J. of the Portway Houſe, near Dudley.—Miſs Ann Nichols, ſecond daughter of Mrs. N. of Kempſey, near Worceſter. This young lady had been for ſome time on a viſit at Suckley, and expreſſed a wiſh to take a ride to ſee her mother and family, whom ſhe had juſt left to return to Suckley, when, on going down a ſteep part of the road towards Bransford's Bridge, her horſe took fright, and ſhe was thrown with ſo much violence as to occaſion almoſt inſtant death, having received a dreadful contuſion on the head.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately, in a garden at Swine, in Holderneſs, in the occupation of Mr. Heſelton, a few antient ſilver and copper coins were found. Amongſt them is one, figured in the cuts of Roman coins, in Camden's Britannia, p. 95, No. XVIII, and to which he alludes in his notes upon them, p. 104, wherein he ſays: "XVIII Flavius Conſtantinus Maximus Auguſtus, the great Ornament in Britaine, ſtamped this Coine

at Conſtantinople, as we are taught by theſe characters underneath Cons. with this, GLORIA EXERCITUS; that is, *the Glory of the Army*, to currie favour with the ſouldiers, in whoſe choice in thoſe daies, and not at the diſpoſal of the Emperour, was the Souveraigne Rule and Government." The figures, repreſenting the head of Flavius on one ſide, and two men in armour, with bows and ſpears in their hands, ſtanding on each ſide two large banners, on the other ſide, are remarkably legible, conſidering its antiquity, it being upwards of 1350 years old.—There was formerly an Abbey at Swine, which may account for antient coins being found there.

Among other meaſures for the promotion of human knowledge, it is with pleaſure we hear from Darlington, that the anniverſary meeting of the ſubſcribers to the library inſtituted there in 1793 was held the 7th inſtant. From its proceedings we learn that it has received the very liberal ſupport and patronage of the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood; and we cannot, perhaps, better demonſtrate its preſent flouriſhing ſtate (which may principally be attributed to the very judicious ſelection of books which it contains), than by informing our readers, that from the increaſing value of the library, and the additional number of ſubſcribers, not only the annual ſubſcription, but the price of tickets, has been greatly advanced ſince its firſt inſtitution.

Married.] At Hull, at the Holy Trinity church, Mr. R. Hammond, painter, to Miſs Ann Walker, of Drypool.—At Scarbro', Mr. John S. Harrison, merchant, to Miſs Ann Hugall.—At Sculcoates, Mr. Edward Baron, of the Cuſtom-Houſe, to Miſs F. Hewſon.—Captain Thomas Bell, of the ſhip Retrieve, to Miſs Bell, of Thorpe.—Mr. Marſhall, miller, to Miſs Boddy, daughter of Mr. N. B.—At Skeffling, Mr. John Featherſtone, of Patrington, ſurgeon, and Captain of the Middle and South Holderneſs Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Ingham.—At Sheffield, Mr. George Sprinter, of the Bridge-houſes, to Miſs Amelia Greaves, of Pond-ſtreet.—Mr. John Birtles, ſciſſor ſmith, to Miſs Elizabeth Brittlebank, eldeſt daughter of Mr. B. of the Hartſhead.—Mr. Chriſtopher Swann, mercer, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Brumby, of Eaſt Retford.—Mr. John Woodhouſe, of the Park, to Miſs Mary Bright.—Mr. Harmar, to Miſs Harmar, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. T. H. of Glouceſter.—At St. Peter's church, Jos. Badger, jun. Eſq. architect, to Miſs Faull, late of Mansfield.—At Wakefield, Mr. Joſeph Horner, grocer, to Miſs S. Hall, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. agent.—At Kirkby-under-Dale, Mr. John Foſter, itinerant preacher in Pocklington circuit, to Miſs Botterell, of Uncleby.—Mr. Thomas Cockſhott, of London, to Miſs Ann Barker, daughter of Mr. J. B. of Bradford.—At Kippax, Lieut.-Col. Wood, of the 8th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Harriet Bland, daughter of the late T. D. B. of Kippax Park, Eſq.—Richard Waterworth, Eſq. of Wreſſel Caſtle, near Howden, to Miſs Nadin, daughter of W. N. Eſq. of Church Creaſley, in Derbyſhire.—Mr. Workman, of Skirlaugh, near Doncaſter, to Miſs Crawther, of Holinholme.—At Knareſbro', Mr. Chriſtopher Walton, jun. calico manufacturer, to Miſs Elizabeth Robinſon, milliner.—W. H. Mariden, of Burntwood Lodge, near Barnſley, Eſq. to Miſs Eliza Weſton, daughter of the late Rev. S. W. of Somerby, Lincoln.—At Leeds, Mr. Luccock, of Leeds, to Miſs L. Medley, daughter of the late Rev. S. M. of Liverpool.—Mr. James Prook, jun. merchant, to Miſs Bramley, only daughter of the late C. B. Eſq. of Carlton Houſe, both of that town.—The Rev. Joſhua Mann (ſon of Mr. M. of Gomerſall, near Leeds), to Miſs Wharton, both of Mary-le-Bonne, London.—Mr. Ely, of Barnſley, druggiſt and confectioner, to Miſs Whitacre, of Hunſlet, near Leeds.—Mr. Benjamin Tomlinſon, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Elizabeth Weare, daughter of the late Mr. R. W. of Leeds.—Mr. Joſeph Fletcher, ſloop-owner, to Miſs Reed, both of Leeds.—At Whitby, Mr. Thomas Webſter, printer, to Miſs Dobſon.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Thorpe, of Feaſgate, worſted-ſeller.——Aged 35, Mrs. Staveley, wife of Mr. S. the Governor of York Caſtle.—At Leeds, Mr. Richard Clark, ſen. of the Bridge Wharf.—Mr. William Long, late a linen-draper at Pontefract.—In the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Hotham, of Leeds, a maiden lady.—The Rev. William Bowley, Rector of Thornton Watlaſs, near Berdal.—In the 86th year of her age, Mrs. Wadſworth, of Bradford, relict of the late Rev. J. W. of

Coley Chapel, near Halifax, and ſiſter to the late Henry Hemmingway, Eſq. of Boldſhay, near Bradford.—At Scarborough, Mrs. Hudſon, relict of Mr. R. H. of Heworth.—Mr. W. G. Robinſon, of Biſhop-Wilton, near Pocklington, ſurgeon and apothecary.—Aged 75, Mr. William Gibſon, of Beverley, but formerly of Hull, merchant-tailor.—At Barnſley, Mr. Tyas, formerly of Doncaſter, and brother to the late Mr. Stephen Tyas, innkeeper, in Barnſley.—Mr. Kippax, partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Nowill and Kippax, in Sheffield.—Near Richmond, Mrs. W. H. Johnſon, ſecond daughter of the late Captain Thomas, of Yarm.—At Campſmount, near Doncaſter, Mrs. Cooke, relict of the late Rev. H. C. of Darfield.—Aged 56, Mr. William Sherwood, of Kexby Bridge, deſervedly and deeply lamented by his family and friends.—At Thornhill, near Wakefield, Mr. Abraham Greenwood, aged 52 years: the ringers of St. John's Church, in that town, rang a dumb peal, as a teſtimony of their eſteem for him, he having been a member of that ſociety. The above was a very remarkable character. He was an excellent mechanic; a very able engineer; and ſo devoted to bell-ringing, that he had the perſeverance to note down, on an immenſe roll of paper, the whole of the changes on eight bells; which undertaking occupied the chief part of his attention for a whole year; and he devoted three months more to the reviſal of it.—After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. John Smith, of Oulſton, near Eaſingwold, well known to the gentlemen of the turf as a pedeſtrian trainer.—The Rev. William Bowley, Rector of Thornton Watlas, near Bedale.

WALES.

The long-expected trial of Trevethick's new-invented Steam Engine took place near Merthyr Tydvil, on the 21ſt ult.: for this he has obtained his Majeſty's letters patent, to draw and work carriages of all deſcriptions on various kinds of roads, as well as for a number of other purpoſes to which its power may be uſefully applied.

In the preſent inſtance, the novel application of ſteam by means of this truly valuable machine was made uſe of to take along the tram-road ten tons, long weight, of bar iron, from Penydarran Iron-works to the place where it joins the Glamorganſhire canal, upwards of nine miles diſtant; and it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the weight of the load was ſoon increaſed from ten to fifteen tons, by about ſeventy people riding on the trams, who, drawn thither (as well as many hundreds of other people) by invincible curioſity, were eager to ride at the expence of this firſt diſplay of the patentee's abilities in this country. To thoſe who are not acquainted with the exact principle of this new engine, it not be improper to obſerve, that it differs from all others yet brought before the public by diſclaiming the uſe of condenſing water, and that it diſcharges its ſteam into the open air, or applying it to the heating of fluids, as convenience may require. The expence of making engines on this principle does not exceed one half of any on the moſt improved plan made uſe of before this appeared. It takes much leſs coal to work it, and it is only neceſſary to ſupply a ſmall quantity of water for the purpoſe of creating the ſteam, which is a moſt eſſential point. It performed this journey of upwards of nine miles without feeding the boiler, or uſing any water, &c. travelling with eaſe at the rate of five miles an hour.

From this improvement, the number of horſes in the kingdom may be very much reduced; and the machine in the hands of the preſent proprietors, will be made uſe of in a thouſand inſtances never yet thought of for an engine.

The gentlemen of Llanelly and its neighbourhood have it in contemplation to enter into a ſubſcription for the ſame loyal purpoſe as thoſe of Swanſea, but on a larger ſcale, for purchaſing ſix 24 pounders; which are intended to be placed on Mychunnis Point, as being the moſt deſirable ſpot for a battery to protect the navigation of Burry river.

A ſubſcription has been completed for making a canal and rail roads from Oyſtermouth Caſtle to Swanſea. An application, we learn, will alſo be made to parliament, the preſent ſeſſion, for an act to enable the truſtees to complete the improvements of Swanſea harbour.

A new road is making from Cappel Carrig to Bag Bagalet, and from thence to Port Lavn; the diſtance about 37 miles. This place being the only one on the coaſt protected from weſterly winds, the merchants of Liverpool intend to furniſh it with a pier, and to

eſtabliſh packets from thence to Dublin, when this courſe will be conſidered in all reſpects preferable to that of Holyhead. This road was firſt ſuggeſted by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Dawſon, brother to the late and uncle to the preſent Lord Portarlington; the latter has forwarded the improvement with indefatigable zeal; but Lord Penryhn, whoſe eſtates extend from Cappel Carrig to Bangor, has been the principal medium of its accompliſhment. As yet, five miles of this road is only a temporary ſubſtitute, and is rather rough and hilly; but in two months it will be as good or better than that by Conway; and of forty miles, the diſtance between Kenioga and Bangor, ten are ſaved by taking the new route inſtead of that by Conway.

The preſent Lord Biſhop of St. David's employs a ſchoolmaſter for conducting a Sunday ſchool for all the poor children of Abergwilly, near Carmarthen. Since the year 1799, about one hundred Sunday ſchools have been inſtituted in South Wales, which have been aſſiſted by a donation of about 2,500 teſtaments and ſpelling-books from the London Society for promoting of Sunday ſchools in England and the principality of Wales.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Herbert, of Dolgelly, Merionethſhire, to Mrs. Farrall, widow of the late Mr. F. attorney at Liverpool.—At Holywell, Mr. W. Vickars, ſeedſman, to Miſs S. Williams.—Mr. Hugh Lloyd, ſurgeon, of Dolgelle, to Miſs Jones, daughter of the late Capt. J. of Machyulleth.—At Cardiff, Mr. J. Lucas, to Miſs Mary Minnitt.—At Montgomery, Mr. Baxter, of Manchester, to Miſs Phillips, of Montgomery.—At Myfod, Mr. Richard Owen, to Miſs Mary Roberts, of the Main.——At Kerry, in the county of Montgomery, Richard Mytton, Eſq. of Garth, to Miſs Charlotte Herbert, ſecond daughter of J. H. Eſq. of Dolevorgan.—At Wrexham, Mr. Henry Ratcliffe, grocer, to Miſs Mary Jones, daughter of Mr. M. J. both of that town.—At Wrexham, Mr. John Jones, to Miſs Harriet Jones.—At Swanſea, Henry Thomas Shewen, Eſq. of Thiſtleboon Houſe, Glamorganſhire, Lieut. in the Royal Navy, to Miſs Harriet Cooper Vander Horſt, third daughter of E. V. H. Eſq. American Conſul, reſident at Briſtol.—At Swanſea, T. Leyſon, Eſq. of Neath, to Mrs. Cook, widow of the late Mr. T. C. builder of the Gloceſter and Stafford county gaols.—At Newton, near Cowbridge, Mr. G. Richards, aged 83, to Miſs M. Thomas, aged 30.—At Pontynowell, Glamorganſhire, T. Morgan, Eſq. —E. Jacob, Eſq. of Court Roulin, near Caerphilly, one of his Majeſty's commiſſioners of the land tax for the hundred of Caerphilly.

Died.] In Carmarthen, of a dropſy in the cheſt, Mr. Philip Decoeurdoux, dancing and writing maſter.—The Rev. Mr. Denman, a catholic prieſt, who lately reſided in Swanſea.—Mrs. Lewis, relict of the late Rev. J. L. formerly Rector of Hirnant.—In Swanſea, the Rev. Mr. Wells, Rector of Iſton and Penmaer, Glamorganſhire, and late rural dean.—At his cott, near Wynnſtay, Denbighſhire, aged 80, Mr. William Griffiths, well known for his ſuperior ſkill in farriery, and author of an excellent treatiſe in quarto on that ſubject.—At Carmarthen, aged 74, Mrs. Morris, wife of D. M. Eſq. banker, of that place.—At Wrexham, Mr. John Browne, ſecond ſon of the late Mr. J. B. grocer.—At Holywell, Mr. Frankam.—Aged 94, Mrs. Wynn, relict of the Rev. Mr. W. formerly Rector of Cerrig y druidion, in the county of Denbigh.—Very ſuddenly, W. Smith, Eſq. of Gadlis, Flintſhire; univerſally beloved and reſpected by a large circle of acquaintance.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Glaſgow, Captain Robert Davidſon, Dalnotter Hill, to Miſs Grace Sym, daughter of the late A. S. Eſq. merchant.

Died.] On Southernhay, Mrs. Ramſey, widow of the late Rev. Mr. R. and ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. Ratcliffe, near Launceſton, Cornwall.——At Springkell, Sir William Maxwell, Bart. in the 65th year of his age.—At Montroſe, Miſs Ramſay, ſiſter to Sir A. R. Irvine, Bart. of Ralmain.—At Montroſe, at a very advanced age, Thomas Orkney, a ſeaman, who had been a penſioner on the cheſt of Chatham ſince 1739. He was on board the Saliſbury man of war when a draught took place from that ſhip to man the Pearl, then going out with Lord Anſon. He preſerved the faculties both of mind and body till within a ſhort period before his death; and his appearance, to the laſt, was exactly uniform with the coſtume of ſeamen in Anſon's days.—At North Berwick, George Dal-

rymple, Eſq. Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majeſty's 19th Regiment of Foot, and Colonel in the Army.—In the 70th year of his age, Mr. John Girvin, author of ſeveral uſeful tracts on national induſtry and improvements. To him the fiſh curers of Scotland are much indebted for many excellent hints.—At Greenock, Mr. J. Campbell, bricklayer, a man of conſiderable ability in his profeſſion.——Charles Montgomery, Eſq. He arrived in the ſhip Garthland, from Jamaica, where he had reſided 35 years, and was on a viſit to his friends in this country, with intention to go out again. He ſeemed in good health till within four days of his coming on ſhore.

IRELAND.

Married.] Near Sheverne, Wm. Haughton, aged 74, to Bridget Barke, aged 73. She is his fourth wife, and he her third huſband. The perſon who acted as bridemaid was 85 years.

Died.] At Carmeen, near Newry, by an entanglement in the machinery of his bleach-works, Mr. John Coulter; he was drawn between two wheels from the hand to the ſhoulder, and ſurvived only a few hours.—At Cork, at an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, a ſhip-broker there. He was diſtinguiſhed for his integrity in his dealings: he had retired from the ſea during the laſt twenty years, having croſſed the Atlantic ocean no leſs than 110 times. —Roger Byrne, the Iriſh Giant. He is ſaid to have died of ſuffocation, occaſioned by an extremity of fat, which ſtopped the play of his lungs, and put a period to his life, in the 54th year of his age. His coffin, with its contents, weighed fifty-two ſtone. It was borne on a very long bier by thirty men, who were relieved at intervals. He was thirteen ſtone heavier than the noted Bright, of Malden, whoſe waiſtcoat incloſed ſeven large men.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Peſt, in Hungary, in the 69th year of his age, General Kray, who was oppoſed to General Moreau for the greater part of the laſt campaign in Germany.—At Piſa, aged 66, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Eyre, ſiſter to the late Earl Fauconberg.—At Bombay, Mr. William Scott, ſurgeon's mate of the Elphinſtone Eaſt Indiaman, ſon of Mr. Wm. S. Skinner's Cloſe, Edinburgh. —At Trinidad, of the yellow fever, Mr. Donald Langlands, aged 27 years, ſon of Mr. G. L. land ſurveyor, Campheltown, Argyllſhire.—On the paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Capt. Wilkinſon, of the ſhip Roſe, of Whitehaven.—At Vienna, Field Marſhal Count Joſeph Kinſki, Commandant of that City.—At Naples, Pater Negro, a reſpectable Capuchin Friar, aged 87. He had paſſed upwards of 60 years amongſt the Chineſe in India, and amongſt the Negroes; and has converted upwards of 30,000 Blacks to the Chriſtian faith.—At Rotterdam, the lady of W. Jay, Eſq.—At Paris, Mr. Milne, a celebrated mechaniſt, equally known in England and France, and the firſt who conſtructed cotton mills in the latter country.—At Dreſden, March 2, the Princeſs Maximilina, of Saxony, born Princeſs of Parma, in the 34th year of her age, to the great grief of the whole Court.—At Konigſberg, the celebrated Immanuel Kant, ſo well known for his metaphyſical and other writings. Had he lived till the 22d of April next, he would have attained the age of 80.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTS *&* DIVIDENDS,

FEB. 25*th* TO MARCH 17*th* INCLUSIVE.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.]

ALDERSON Chriſtopher, Beccles, Suffolk, grocer. (Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet)...Allen John, the elder, Jewry-ſtreet, victualler. (Lewis, New ſquare, Minories)

Betham Wm. Simon, Furnival's Inn-court, Holborn, printer. (Beetham, Bouverie-ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet)...Bull Thomas, brandy-merchant, Briſtol. (Mellin, Briſtol) ...Bead Amplias, warehouſeman, Aldermanbury. (Hurd, King's-bench-walk, Temple)...Beck John, wine-merchant, Workington, Cumberland. (B. Thompſon, Workington)...Bulgins W. Briſtol, printer. (Hall and Jarman, Briſtol)... Black George, and Alexander Stephen, Buſh-lane, London, dealers in coals.

(C. Harman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-ſtreet)...Berry W. Oakham, Rutland, apothecary. (Latham, Melton Mowbray, Leiceſterſhire)...Blowers John, Halefworth, Suffolk, ſhopkeeper. (Kingſbury, Bungay)...Battiſon Richard, and Samuel Wade, Mancheſter, merchants. (Barrett, Mancheſter)...Bury William, the younger, late of Pilton, Devonſhire. (Drake, Barnſtaple)

Crooke James, cotton manufacturer, Colne, Lancaſhire. (Taylor, Mancheſter)... Collings Thomas, Crediton, Devon, ſerge-maker. (J. Terrell, Exeter)

Davis Benjamin, late of Gray's Inn, money-ſcrivener. (J. D. Fowell, Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand)...Dunkin John, Red-croſs ſtreet, London, rectifier. (Martin, Vintner's Hall, Upper Thames-ſtreet)

Edwards William, goldſmith and jeweller, New Bond-ſtreet. (Nelſon, Maddox-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare)...Etches James, Daventry, Northampton, mercer and grocer. (Wainwright, Hare-court, Temple)...Engliſh Sarah, Charing croſs, hoſier. (Hodgſon, Charles-ſtreet, St. James's)...Evans Henry, Calne, Wiltſhire, clothier. (Mereweather, Calne)

Fowle John, clothier, Chippenham, Wilts. (Mereweather, Calne)...Fell Joſeph, Whitby, York, rope-maker. (Froſt, Hull)...Faſſon Thos. Biſhopſgate ſtreet Within, pewterer. (Jones, Lord Mayor's Court-office, Royal Exchange)

Godfrey Daniel, Moorfields, broker. (Cheſter, Melina-place, Middleſex)

Heſketh George Gaſkell, grocer, Mancheſter. (Kearſley and Cardwell, Mancheſter)...Hindley Thomas, and Samuel Cooling, calico manufacturers, Mancheſter. (Hewitt, Mancheſter)...Hunt W. Putney, Surry, grocer. (Luckett, Baſinghall-ſtreet).....Hopwood Thomas, Rochdale, Lancaſter, plumber. (Lee, Leeds)

Johnſon Thomas, Leiceſter, carpenter. (Temple, Leiceſter)

Kingſbury Daniel, Exeter, factor. (Turner, Exeter)..Knight Wm. Tunbridge Wells, Kent, banker. (Jones, Tunbridge)

Leeming Thomas, Preſton, Lancaſhire, John Myers, of Cleckheaton, Yorkſhire, and William Chapman, of Preſton, worſted manufacturers. (Croſley, Bradford) ...Lloyd Thomas, Billiter-ſquare, merchant. (John Kayll, Tower Royal)... Liptrap John, and Samuel Davy Liptrap, diſtillers, Whitechapel. (Druce, Billiter-ſquare, Fenchurch-ſtreet)...Leonard Charles, Weſtbromwich, Staffordſhire, ironmaſter. (Stubbs, Birmingham)... Lawſon William, and William Byron, Lincoln, drapers. (Bland, Racquet-court, Fleet-ſtreet)...Lawton James, now or late of Dubcroſs, Saddleworth, York, ſhopkeeper. (Ainley, Delph, Saddleworth)

Martin Thomas, Birmingham, and Thos. Nicholls, Stone Stafford. (Simcox, Bull Ring, Birmingham)...Martindale John, wine-merchant, New Bond-ſtreet. (Dewbery, Conduit-ſtreet)...Mathews Wm., late of Long-lane, Southwark, vellum and parchment manufacturer. (Roche, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-ſtreet)..McCabe Edward, Broad-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, hatmaker. (Fothergill and Savage, Old Broad-ſtreet)...Manſergh Richard, Weſthall, within Newton, Lancaſter, grazier. (Troughton, Preſton)...Murray Samuel, Ruſſell-court, Drury-lane, bookſeller. (Cobb, Clement's Inn)

North William, Dewſbury Moor, York, coverlid manufacturer. (Rylah, Dewſbury)....Naſh Iſaac, Briſtol, cooper. (Morgan, Briſtol)

Prince William, cotton ſpinner, Stockport, Cheſter. (S. Edge, Mancheſter)...Powis Richard, veterinary ſurgeon, Groſvenor's Mews, Hanover-ſquare. (Robinſon, Charterhouſe-ſquare)...Powditch George, Liverpool, maſter and mariner. (Phillips, Fenwick-ſtreet, Liverpool)...Powell W., Broad-ſtreet, St. Giles's, linen draper. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Rutt Thomas, Dalſton, Middleſex, ſtock-broker. (Watton, Girdler's-hall, Baſinghall-ſtreet).....Rawlings Thomas, Glouceſter, mercer. (Price, Glouceſter) ...Richardſon Silveſter, Blackburn, Lancaſter, grocer. (Ainſworth, Blackbury) ...Riley Samuel, Sayland, Yorkſhire, cotton ſpinner. (Alexander, Halifax)

Stewart Robert, and William Stewart, merchants, Mancheſter. (Kay and Renſhaw, Mancheſter)...Stone George, Goſport, Southampton, boot and ſhoe maker. (Minchin and Compigne, Goſport)... Speed George, Blackman-ſtreet, Newington, ſtable keeper. (Collyer, Great Eaſtcheap)...Stotherd John, Coningſby, Lincolnſhire, common brewer. (Cope, Boſton)...Shipley Thomas, Walcot, Somerſet, coach maſter. (Cheeſman, Bath)... Solomons Iſaac, Oſborn-place, Whitechapel, merchant and inſurance broker. (Aubert, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane)

Thomſon John, ſilverſmith, Goſwell-ſtreet. (Smedley, Alderſgate-ſtreet) ... Teaſdale William, cotton broker, Mancheſter. (Rutherford, Bartholomew-cloſe, London)...Thompſon William, and Percival Barker, late of Dean-ſtreet, Southwark, merchants. (Wadeſon and Co. Auſtin-friars)

Wheeler Joſeph, late of Hampſtead, victualler. (S. Denton, Gray's Inn)...Wardell George, Manſell-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, mariner. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-ſquare, Minories)...Wilſon John, Nantwich, Cheſter, timber merchant. (Harding, Betley, Stafford)...Wilde James, Dale, York, clothier. (Ainley, Delph, Saddleworth)

DIVIDENDS.

Allen H., Liverpool, merchant, April 30... Andrews H., Elſtead, Surry, mealman, March 31.

Beanlands W. and B. Beanlands, Bradford, Yorkſhire, woolſtaplers, March 25...

Blinkhorn W., and J. Muſgrave, Forſter Lane, Cheapſide, merchants, Mar. 20...
Bevington S., Gracechurch-ſtreet, merchant, April 14...Brooke F., W. Farrar, and R. Roſe, Baſinghall ſtreet, warehouſemen, Mar. 20...Box H., late of Farningham, Kent, tailor, March 27...
Bird J., Houndsditch, hatter, March 24...
Blunt T., Godalmin, Surry, Mar. 27...
Barker J., Upper Thames-ſtreet, grocer, April 14...Benthield B., Yarmouth, liquor merchant, April 7...Beeks A. B., Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor Square, upholder, March 27...Broadbent B., Stainton, Yorkſhire, bookſeller, March 27...
Bramhall R. and P., Portobello, Yorkſhire, cutlers, March 29...Blakeman J., Limehouſe, Middleſex, timber-merchant, April 17...Bulfield W., Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper, April 2...Bogue P., Whitefriars, London, builder, April 14...Burroughs J., Chiſwell-ſtreet, Middleſex, hoſier, April 14.

Chapman J., Yarmouth, linen-draper, March 24...Cowliſhaw C., Aſhborne, Derby. grocer, April 21...Curtis J., and J. Stevens, Penryn, Cornwall, March 3...Chinner T. O., Walfall, Stafford-ſhire, mercer, March 29...Copper T. W., Pancras Lane, warehouſeman, April 28.

Duffin M., and H. Duffin, Stratford-upon-Avon, linen-drapers, March 27...Doran E., and A. Whiting, Long-Acre, coach-makers, March 27...Dyck P. D. Van, A. J. Gevers Leuven, and W. A. de Guiter Vink, Circus, Minories, March 26...Donlevey C., Charles-ſtreet, Hatton Garden, Middleſex, jeweller, April 28...
Dalton J., Deptford, Kent, bricklayer, April 28.

Edmundſon J., Carliſle, and T. Edmundſon, Keſwick, Cumberland, dyers, Mar. 17...Elderton J., Great Carter Lane, oilman, Mar. 27.

Forbes J., and D. Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, April 27...Fazer Henry, Nightingale Lane, Middleſex, grocer, April 7...Fiſh J., Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, ſoap-maker, April 5.

Gouldſmith R., New Bond-ſtreet. Middleſex, embroiderer, April 7...Gale Iſaac, Bradford, Wiltſhire, clothier, Mar. 28.

Hallam E., the younger, Bury Saint Edmunds, chymiſt and druggiſt, March 29. ...Hewlett R., Bath, builder, March 20...Holgate G. T., Peaſmaſh, Suſſex, farmer, March 20...Hathway F., Little St. Thomas the Apoſtle, London, broker, Mar. 24...Hallows J., Goldſmith-ſtreet, April 17...Hirſt D., Lindley, Yorkſhire, cloth-dreſſer, March 28...
Hounſell J., Bridport, Dorſetſhire, ironmonger, April 6...Hopwood D., Union-ſtreet, Saint Mary-le-bone, Middleſex, grocer, April 10.

Iſdell N., late of Hambledon, Southampton, ſurgeon and apothecary, Mar. 26.

Kempſon S., Fleet-ſtreet, linen-draper, April 17...King J., Coventry, innholder' April 7.

Lund W., Virginia-ſtreet, builder, Mar. 31...Lowe C., Jun., Boſton, Lincolnſhire, miller, Mar. 8...Larkin Chas., Rocheſter, Kent, coach-maſter, Apr. 28. ...Lawſon W., Manchester, grocer, Mar. 26...Lloyd J., Woolwich, Kent, victualler, Mar. 17...Lickley J., Newcaſtle-ſtreet, Strand, hoſier, April 7...Lonſdale E., York, linen-draper, Mar. 29.

Maltby T. and G., Size-lane, merchants, April 10...Matthews G., and T. Turnbull, Budge-row, April 9...Mouls J., Hampſtead, Middleſex, corn-chandler, Mar. 24...Ditto, Apr. 24...Middleton T., Liverpool, cotton-manufacturer, Apr. 16...Metcalf T., Birmingham, factor, April 19...Moſs J., Saliſbury, ironmonger, April 10...Mozley L., Liverpool, watch-maker, April 14.

Nowlan J., Newcaſtle upon-Tyne, ſoap-boiler, April 5...Naſan T., Manchester, warehouſeman, April 14.

Owen R., and W. Mardle, Houndſditch, London, copper-ſmiths, April 14.

Peterſon J., Stradbrook, Suffolk, tanner, March 27...Perrins W., Bedworth, Warwickſhire, maltſter, April 5...Pourtales A. P. and A. G., Broad-ſtreet Buildings, merchants, March 24...Phillips J., of Eccles, Lancaſhire, fuſtian-manufacturer, April 12...Pycock T. and M. W., Kingſton-upon-hull, builders, April 7.

Ruſſel J., Moorfields, broker, April 21... Richmond J., Skerton, Lancaſhire, gardener and ſeedſman, April 5...Riches G., Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, London, warehouſeman, April 10...Rowland N. and P., Great Coggeſhall, Eſſex, blanket-makers, April 13.

Spender W., Birmingham, dealer, April 11...Shirriff, Alex., Newman-ſtreet, tailor, March 20...Schlotel B., Manſion-houſe-ſtreet, March 31...Spears W., Rood Lane, London, fiſh ſaleſman, April 7...Sykes R., Cheapſide, linen-draper, May 11...Sommervail, Liverpool, merchant, April 7.

Townſend W., Bath, ſilverſmith, Mar. 20 ...Townſend T., of Bath, ſilverſmith, and J. Townſend, Bathwick, victualler and builder, March 20...Thompſon A., and B. White, Bow Lane, London, wholeſale hoſiers, March 24...Tarn W., Biſhop Wearmouth, Durham, painter and glazier, March 19...Toulman O., Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, navy agent, April 10—Thacker A., Upwell, Cambridgeſhire, corn merchant, March 26...Travis J., and P. Nevill, Botton-le-Moors, Lancaſhire, muſlin manufacturers, April 13...Tredwell H., Wolvercot, Oxfordſhire, yeoman, April 14.

Wicks W., Middle Row, Holborn, haberdaſher, March 17...Wilde J., J. Watts, and J. Body, Upper Thames-ſtreet, whole-

sale grocers, March 20...Warren T., the younger, of Bury Saint Edmunds, Suffolk, shop-keeper, March 29...White W., Southampton Buildings, Middlesex, brandy merchant, March 24...Wilson R., Bread-street, merchant, March 27...Whitehead E. C., Witham, Essex, carpenter, April 24...Wrighton D., Little Alne, Warwickshire, flax-dresser, April 10.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended March 17, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Middlesex	52	7	.....		22	3	24	2
Surrey	54	8	30	0	24	1	23	8
Hertford	48	8	35	6	21	9	19	6
Bedford	47	0	32	0	20	0	20	5
Huntingdon	43	8	.....		19	0	18	8
Northampton	49	10	30	0	19	8	18	8
Rutland	51	6	.....		21	0	19	0
Leicester	51	6	.....		22	7	18	1
Nottingham	56	8	30	0	24	3	20	8
Derby	58	10	.....		26	2	20	4
Stafford	52	1	.....		25	8	21	4
Salop	48	0	35	10	25	6	22	9
Hereford	42	6	30	4	23	0	22	4
Worcester	46	4	.....		24	7	23	9
Warwick	50	2	.....		25	4	22	7
Wilts	51	8	.....		23	6	21	8
Berks	54	3	.....		22	11	23	4
Oxford	47	5	.....		21	1	20	6
Bucks	51	10	.....		21	0	20	10
Brecon	48	0	32	0	24	0	17	8
Montgomery	45	9	.....		19	2	16	4
Radnor	44	10	.....		23	11	19	9

Average of England & Wales.
Wheat 50s; Rye 32s 10d; Barley 23s; Oats 20s 2d.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Essex	51	6	27	6	20	10	23	10
Kent	52	8	.....		24	4	25	10
Suffex	53	10	.....		26	0	24	6
Suffolk	47	0	.....		19	5	19	7
Cambridge	50	8	.....		17	11	15	0
Norfolk	42	10	25	2	18	4	16	8
Lincoln	44	8	23	0	20	11	16	8
York	47	3	35	0	22	5	18	9
Durham	46	11	.....		24	8	21	4
Northumberland	42	10	34	0	20	0	19	8
Cumberland	54	0	40	10	24	8	21	4
Westmorland	52	8	40	6	26	0	21	8
Lancaster	56	11	.....		28	1	24	2
Chester	49	7	.....		28	2	21	0
Flint	51	2	.....		.....		.....	
Denbigh	54	1	.....		25	9	19	2
Anglesea	None		bot.		for		sale	
Carnarvon	59	4	.....		24	0	17	0
Merioneth	52	8	44	0	27	6	18	10
Cardigan	47	7	.....		18	3	12	7
Pembroke	44	9	.....		19	3	13	4
Carmarthen	54	5	.....		22	2	14	8
Glamorgan	49	2	.....		26	8	18	9
Gloucester	47	6	.....		22	6	20	4
Somerset	52	7	.....		24	3	19	10
Monmouth	49	1	.....		24	6	.....	
Devon	55	7	.....		24	9	19	3
Cornwall	53	3	.....		24	11	19	11
Dorset	51	10	.....		22	5	25	0
Hants	49	5	.....		22	10	25	11

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

OUR late accounts from every part of the island, and from Ireland, are to the full as favourable as we have stated them in our two preceding numbers. In those districts where the rains have prevailed to the greatest length, and this has been chiefly in the West and in Wales, no considerable damage to the stock and crops has ensued, nor any irremediable hindrance of business. One great, *general*, and pleasing feature, is, the very considerable breadth of wheat sown, and well got in. It has, therefore, every where, a luxuriant appearance. Letters, which, some weeks since, we had the opportunity of seeing from the Continent, make the same favourable report; and, in the strongest probability, there has not been within the memory of man any thing like so large a breadth of land covered with wheat throughout Europe as at the present season.

Fog, clovers, rape, and particularly winter tares, are a very flourishing crop on the ground. The spring tillage has been very good generally, and the lands have turned up better than could have been expected in the most poachy soils: on the driest, the farmers are engaged very briskly in sowing their Lent corn. Young stock seem to have continued very healthy through the season; nor have we yet heard any but favourable accounts of the lambs, of which there is likely to be a very great and increased stock this year, particularly in the North.

Letters from various parts of SCOTLAND confirm the account that the last year's crops of wheat and barley were considerably beyond average ones, and that sheep have been on the increase for the three last seasons. The New Leicesters are making their way in va-

rious parts of Scotland; the tups, chiefly of Mr. Culley's breed, ſuperior perhaps to their originals. All ſtock gradually declines in price; and many drovers and graziers have ſuffered heavily. The rents are beginning to decline, and it is ſuppoſed, in the courſe of the year, will ſuffer a very conſiderable abatement in the new leaſes. Many pigs have of late been bred in Scotland, and conſiderable quantities of pickled pork have found the way to London from the neighbourhood of Berwick, and ſelling at a moderate price. In WALES an immenſe overflow of pig-meat; in courſe, plenty of ſtore pigs: ſheep and lambs have ſuffered more from the wetneſs of the ſeaſon in Wales than in any other quarter.

In ESSEX, SUFFOLK, NORFOLK, and all the great wheat counties, the broad-caſt wheat has been generally ſown too thick; a common fault. The POTATOE OAT, the beſt we have, gains ground univerſally.

In IRELAND, the greateſt encouragement continues to be given to agriculture by the landed proprietors and the ſocieties, that was ever afforded in any time or country; nor does any country, at this inſtant, hold out ſo favourable proſpects to either farmers, land-ſtewards, agricultural mechanics, or intelligent and capable labourers, as the ſiſter kingdom.

Horſes at this ſeaſon, and under exiſting circumſtances, dear in courſe. In the Weſt and North, they are fed with barley inſtead of oats, in theſe plentiful times for barley. Store bullocks riſing in price: ſtore ſheep ſaid to remain ſtill cheap. At Smithfield this day (March 23d), plenty of beef: price nearly the ſame as laſt week: mutton rather more ſcarce; 4s to 4s 8d per ſtone. Pork laſt Monday, at Barnet, as plentiful and cheap as before; the beſt dairy meat ſcarcely reached 4s 4d per ſtone, which we give as a hint to thoſe who buy of the cutting butchers. Town bacon, 5s per ſtone. Iriſh ditto, 4s 2d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Feb. 28, 1804, to March 20, 1804.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 864	1595	Males 764	1493
Females 731		Females 729	

Whereof have died under 2 years old 406.

Between					
2 and 5	175	50 and 60	142
5 and 10	55	60 and 70	106
10 and 20	39	70 and 80	62
20 and 30	113	80 and 90	34
30 and 40	169	90 and 100	5
40 and 50	177		

Peck loaf 2s 10d. 2s 10d. 2s 10d. 2s 10d.
Salt 14s. per buſhel, 3½d. per pound.

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[For the Explanation see Page 211.]

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 1,47.
1	8	29.77	46	55	63	4	WSW 1	. fine
	2	29.71	50	53.5	62	3	WSW 2	. rainy night
2	8	29.62	43.5	53	63	4	WSW 1	little wet . fine
	2	29.72	51	55	61	2	W 1	. thick upward at eve . much rain
3	8	29.55	45	52.5	64	h	NNW 1	little wet . fine
	2	29.59	47.5	52	61	4	WSW 2	. little rain . fine night
4	8	29.58	34	48	57	3	WNW 1	. thick upward . fine
	2	29.76	37	46	56	3	NW 2	
5	8	30.19	32.5	46.5	59	2	W 1	
	2	30.08	42	46.5	58	3	W 2	
6	8	30.27	28	43.5	56	2	WNW 1	hazy
	2	30.27	32.5	44	52	2	NNW 1	
7	8	30.52	27.5	41	62	2	N 1	foggy
	2	30.61	34	42	60	2	N 1	hazy
8	8	30.63	30	41	60	f	W 1	. cloudy
	2	30.52	33.5	42	60	5	SW 2	. little rain in the night and more wind
9	8	30.19	43.5	44	64	h	WSW 2	. gentle rain at times
	2	30.10	47.5	46.5	67	h	WSW 1	little rain at times : fine
10	8	29.83	43.5	48	65	1	WSW 1	foggy [at night
	2	29.72	50.5	50	62	8	SSW 2	hazy . cloudy . drizzly . ſtormy ſhower
11	8	29.22	43.5	50	65	5	SW 1	little rain . fine : much rain . fine
N	2	29.23	47	51.5	65	3	W 1	. cloudy and little rain . fine night
12	8	29.87	42	51	67	h	N 1	: little rain [clear
	2	30.15	40	50	66	h	NE 2	. little rain . more wind : leſs wind and
13	8	30.42	32.5	45.5	59	0	NNE 1	hazy
	2	30.48	35	44	53	1	NNE 1	hazy
14	8	30.52	28.5	42.5	59	1	NNE 1	hazy
	2	30.53	35.5	43	52	1	NE 1	hazy
15	8	30.54	29.5	41	60	2	ENE 0	foggy . thick upward . ſnow . fine
	2	30.39	40.5	42	63	4	N 1	hazy . thick upward at night : little ſnow
16	8	30.48	36.5	42	65	h	N 1	. little wet : brighter
	2	30.47	40.5	44	63	4	N 1	hazy . drizzly . clear night
17	8	30.49	31	42	61	1	NE 1	hazy
	2	30.48	36.5	41.5	57	3	ENE 2	. clear eve . hazy . thick upward
18	8	30.37	38	42.5	63	4	NE 2	hazy . fine
	2	30.45	41	44	60	3	NE 2	hazy : little rain
19	8	30.49	36	42.5	66	h	N 1	. chiefly cloudy and little rain at times
	2	30.44	43	44.5	64	5	N 1	. chiefly drizzling
20	8	30.49	39.5	44	66	f	NNE 1	. little rain . fine . thick upward
	2	30.54	43.5	46.5	63	h	N 1	. drizzly at times : fair
21	8	30.63	39	45	63	h	N 1	. not cloudy
	2	30.66	45.5	47	54	4	N 1	hazy . leſs cloudy . thick upward
22	8	30.62	41.5	47.5	57	f	NNW 1	[night : fine
	2	30.58	45.5	49	54	5	NW 1	hazy . leſs cloudy . thick upward at
23	8	30.37	40	48	60	1	W 1	hazy . thick upward . fine
	2	30.33	47.5	50	51	3	NNW 1	. thick upward at eve : clear
24	8	30.30	33.5	44	52	3	W 1	hazy . cloudy and more wind
	2	29.99	43	46.5	53	5	W 3	. little wet . hail and rain . clear night :
25	8	30.03	32	44	54	h	NW 1	. fine [thick upward
F	2	29.99	37.5	49	51	2	NNW 2	hazy . little ſnow . clear night
26	8	30.17	31	43	54	1	NW 1	foggy : cloudy
	2	30.17	38.5	43	52	5	W 1	hazy : little rain but not cloudy
27	8	30.07	41	44	66	f	W 0	. fine : cloudy
	2	30.09	46.5	46.5	55	5	WNW 1	hazy . little rain at times
28	8	30.05	38	45	55	f	W 1	. little rain at times and wind N
	2	30.09	39	46.5	55	5	N 1	hazy . clear eve
29	8	30.11	31	45	52	1	N 2	hazy . little ſnow but not cloudy
	2	30.17	38	44	51	3	N 1	. little ſnow and ſleet at times

PRICES OF STOCKS from FEBRUARY 27 to MARCH 26, 1804, both included:

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Consols	3 p. Ct. Reduc.	New 3 p. Ct.	Old 5 per Cents.	4 p. Ct. Anns.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imper. 3 p. Ct.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.
Feb.													
27	152½	55⅜ . ½	55⅞	94⅜	88⅞	72⅝	16⅜	...	....	9 7/16	.....	.....	.....
28	153¼	55½ . ¾	56	94⅞	88⅝	72⅜	16⅝	3⅜	54⅝	9½	169	.....	.....
29	154	55½ . ⅝	56⅛	94¾	88¾	72⅞	16½	...	54⅝	...	169¾		
Mar.													
1	154	55⅜ . ⅝	Shut	95	88¾	73¼	...	...	54⅞	9½	.....		
2	153¾	55½ . ¾	do.	95	88⅞	73⅜	...	...	54⅞	...	169¼	Par	Par 1 Pm.
3	.....	55⅝ . ¾	do.	Shut	89⅛	73¼	Shut	3½	54⅜	9⅛	170½	.....	.....
5	.....	55⅝ . ¾	do.	do.	89¼	Shut	do.	Shut	55	9⅜	169¾	.....	.....
6	.....	55½ . 56	do.	do.	89¼	do.	do.	do.	....	9½	170½	.....	.....
7	.....	56⅛ . ¼	do.	do.	89⅜	do.	do.	do.	55½	...	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	56⅛ . ¼	do.	do.	89⅜	do.	do.	do.	55⅝	9⅛	.....	.....	Par 1 Dif.
9	.....	56⅛ . ¾	do.	do.	90¼	do.	do.	do.	55⅞	9⅜	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	56⅛ . ¾	do.	do.	89¼	do.	do.	do.	....	9⅜	.....	.....	Par 1 Dif.
12	.....	56¼ . ½	do.	do.	89⅜	do.	do.	do.	55¾	...	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	56⅜ . ⅝	do.	do.	89¼	do.	do.	do.	....	9⅜	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	57¼ . 56⅞	do.	do.	90¼	do.	do.	do.	56¼	9⅜	173	.....	.....
15	.....	56⅜ . 57	do.	do.	89⅞	do.	do.	do.	56¼	9⅝	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	56½ . 57⅛	do.	do.	90	do.	do.	do.	56½	9⅝	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	57⅛ . 56⅞	do.	do.	90	do.	do.	do.	...	9⅝	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	56⅞ . 57	do.	do.	90⅛	do.	do.	do.	....	...	.....	.....	Par 1 Dif.
20	.....	57 . 56½	do.	do.	89¼	do.	do.	do.	56⅛	9⅝	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	56⅜ . ⅜	do.	do.	89⅞	do.	do.	do.	55⅞	...	169½ opg.	.....	.....
22	.....	56⅜ . ½	do.	do.	90	do.	do.	do.	....	...	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	56½ . ⅝	do.	do.	89¾	do.	do.	do.	55¾	...	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	56⅝ . ¾	do.	do.	89⅞	do.	do.	do.	56	9⅛	.....	.....	Par 1 Dif.
26	.....	56⅝ . ¾	do.	do.	90	do.	do.	do.	....	...	.....	1 Dif.	Par 1 Dif.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE cannot give a decisive answer to a "Constant Reader," *unless he will point out to us the method of attaining that information which he wishes we should give.*

The Translation from the French, signed "N. H." *is inadmissible.*

One part of "Lelius's" *communication will be attended to in our next.*

We would recommend "R. L." *to learn his grammar, before he ventures to write upon literary subjects again.*

The communication from "Canuth" *does not suit our Miscellany.*

"J. Williams's" *polite letter has been received. It is probable that we may attend to his suggestions at no very distant period.*

The Translation of the King of Prussia's Letter to Voltaire, which appeared in our last Number, by "G. B." *will appear in our next.*